The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2808. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

THE DISUNION QUESTION.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Hon. Amos Kendall in Denunciation of the Disunionists.

The Cooper Institute E Pluribus Unum Fusion Movement Repudiated by the Breckinridge Democrats.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON HIS TRAVELS.

Speech of Hon. Wm. L. Dayton at the Cooper Institute.

The following letter from Col. ORR and the answer thereto are published at his suggestion:

EX-SPEAKER ORR TO HON. AMOS KENDALL.

ANDERSON, S. C., Aug. 16, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 9th inst. Your age, experience and ability entitle your opinions to great weight on every reflecting mind, and I regret to learn from your letter that you dissent from my recommendation that the honor and safety of the South require its prompt secession from the Union, in the event of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency. You say your "mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her own reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons." You would greatly oblige me by a full exposition of your opinions upon that point, as well as the remedy to be resorted to by us, should the Government in November pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three billions one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Can it be prudent, safe, or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?

In glancing at the evil and remedy, I invite specially your attention,

1. To the persistent refusal of many of the Free States and to large bodies of men in all of them to execute the fugitive slave law.

2. To the untiring efforts of fanatics who come to the Slave States under the guise of preachers, teachers, &c., for inveigling away our slaves, and to the general sympathy with their nefarious purposes evinced by the facilities furnished them by the underground railroad in spiriting away our slaves beyond the reach of their owners.

3. To the raid of JOHN BROWN and the sympathy which his well-merited execution evoked.

4. To the recent insurrectionary movements in Texas—projected and carried out by Abolition emissaries where the incendiary torch of the slave, lighted by abolition traitors, has reduced to ashes one million of dollars' worth of property and where the timely discovery of the hellish scheme alone saved the lives of thousands of men, women and children.

These are the natural and necessary results of the teachings of Black Republicanism; and if we have such developments under an Administration which professes to guard our constitutional rights, in the name of Heaven what may we not expect when a great party takes the Government and its machinery under its control, avowing openly its purpose to be the extirpation of African Slavery wherever it exists?

Is it wise, if we do not mean to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property—in fact, the whole machinery of the Government, with its appendants and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President would ever execute any law within her borders, unless at the point of the bayonet, and over the dead bodies of her slain sons.

In your letter you say that you have not taken me to be of that class of men in the South who for years past have been making and seeking pretexts for destroying the Union. You have not misjudged me nor my designs. I have a profound and abiding affection for the Union of our fathers, and deeply deplore the existence of the causes which are rapidly tending to its destruction. During the whole of my Congressional career, I sought to tranquillize sectional strife. When I first entered the House, the Abolition Party, headed by GIDDINGS and WILMOT, numbered eight; ten years have rolled away, and now that party is a majority of the whole House. Is it not time that the South should begin to look to her safety and independence?

I trust that the impending storm may be averted; that our rights and the Union may be saved; that fraternal regard may be restored; and that our country may go on in the highway of prosperity that it has so successfully trod for the last seventy years. This is the aspiration of my heart, and yet I am painfully impressed with the conviction that it will never be realized. I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant, JAMES L. ORR.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Washington, D. C.

MR. KENDALL'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1860.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR—*My Dear Sir*: Your letter of the 15th ult. reached Washington while I was absent in the North,

Though I did not contemplate when I wrote you on the 9th ult., anything beyond a limited private correspondence, yet, having no opinion on the portentous condition of public affairs which I have a motive to conceal, or am ashamed to avow, I cheerfully comply with your suggestions.

You quote from my former letter the declaration that "my mind is equally clear that the South has long had a peaceful remedy within her reach, and has it still, though impaired by the recent conduct of some of her sons," and you ask of me a full explanation of my opinions on that point as well as "the remedy to be resorted to by us (the South) should the Government in November pass into the hands of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy our property, amounting in value at the present time to not less than three billions one hundred and fifty millions of dollars." You ask, "Can it be prudent, safe or manly in the South to submit to the domination of a party whose declared purpose is to destroy such an amount of property and subvert our whole social and industrial policy?"

In a subsequent part of your letter you call my attention to certain grievances endured by the South, and conclude your commentary thereon as follows, viz.:

"Is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated, and put him in possession of the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, the armories and arsenals, the public property—in fact the whole machinery of the Government, with its appendants and appurtenances? If the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President would ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I shudder at such sentiments coming from one whose sincerity I cannot doubt. The time was when 150,000 men tendered their services to the President to aid him if necessary in executing the laws of the United States; the time will be when 200,000 will volunteer for a like purpose, should resistance be made to his legitimate authority, no matter by what party he may be elected.

There seems to me to be in the course recommended to the South, in the event of Mr. LINCOLN's election to the Presidency, a fatuity little short of madness. Would you pull down the canopy of heaven because wrong and crime exist beneath it? Would you break up the earth on which we tread because earthquakes sometimes heave it and pestilence walks its surface? This Union, Sir, is too precious to the people it protects, North and South, East and West, to be broken up, even should a Black Republican be elected President next November. Should the attempt be made, an united North and three-fourths of a divided South would spring to the rescue. No, no, the remedy for the evils of which you justly complain are to be found within the Union, and not among its bloody ruins.

I admit that the grievances which you enumerate are hard to be borne; but a few Southern men are not without responsibility for their existence. The general sentiment of the country, North and South, at the close of the Revolutionary war was Anti-Slavery. It has changed in the South, but remains unchanged in the North. There, however, it has been roused to unwonted activity by the preachings of fanatics and the denunciations of political demagogues, aided not a little by the arts, the language and the violence of Southern disunionists.

It is needless to give in detail all the causes which have brought the politics of the country to their present deplorable condition. Suffice it to say that you have long had in the South a small party of able men whose aim has been to destroy the Union; that, as a preliminary to their main design, they have sought to break up the Democratic Party; that their means for accomplishing this end were to act with it, and force upon it every possible issue obnoxious to the general sentiment of the North; that they have dragged after them the true Union men of the South, partly through their fears of being considered laggard in their devotion to Southern interests, and partly through ambition for political distinction; to make the Democratic Party as odious as possible at the North, they became the advocates of Slavery on principle, justified the African Slave-trade, and denounced the laws prohibiting it. By these acts and frequent threats of disunion they enabled the enemies of Democracy in the North to denounce them as Pro-Slavery men, and to all this they added occasional taunts that they were no more to be relied upon for the protection of Southern rights than their opponents. By these means the Democratic Party was reduced before the last Presidential election to a minority in most of the Northern States, and in the residue had the utmost difficulty in maintaining their ascendency. In the meantime, the Union men in the South had measurably ceased to consider the Democratic Party as friendly to the Union; and the Union sentiment, particularly in the border Slave States, whose interest in its preservation is preëminent, sought expression through the American Party. To such an extent had the Democratic Party been weakened by the insidious policy of their Disunion allies, that they had the utmost difficulty in electing an old practical statesman over a young man who had nothing to recommend him beyond a few successful explorations of our wilderness territory.

There were those who foresaw that longer affiliation with Southern Disunionists would inevitably destroy the ascendency of the Democratic Party, and a feeble and fruitless effort was made to induce the President to lay the foundations of his Administration on the rock of the Union, and cut loose from those who were seeking to destroy it. For reasons, no doubt patriotic, but to me inexplicable, the reverse of that that policy was pursued. The support of the Lecompton Constitution, which the country generally believed to be a fraud, was made the test of Democracy; one leading Democrat after another was proscribed because they would not submit to the test, and as if to deprive Northern Democrats of the last hope of successfully vindicating the rights of the South, an act of Congress was passed for the admission of Kansas into the Union at once, provided she would consent to become a slaveholding State, but postponing her admission indefinitely if she refused.

In your published letter, you justly condemn the seceders from the Charleston Convention, who, you think, ought to have remained, and prevented the nomination of a candidate who is obnoxious to the South. Do you not perceive, Sir, that the secession was a part of the programme for breaking up the Democratic Party? And is it not palpable that after absolutely vacating their seats at Charleston, they went to Baltimore for the mere purpose of more effectually completing the work of destruction by drawing off another detachment? I, Sir, entertain no doubt that the secession was the result most desired by the Disunionists; that the object of the new issue then gotten up was merely to form a pretext for secession, and that its adoption was the last thing they desired or designed.

Glance a moment at a few facts: Alabama, led by an open disunionist, went to Cincinnati, in 1856, under instructions to secede unless the equal rights of all the States in the Territories should be conceded and incorporated into the platform of the Democratic Party. The concession was made, and they had no opportunity to secede.

They came to Charleston under the same leader, again instructed to secede unless the Convention would put into the platform a new plank, the effect of which, if adopted, would be further to disgust and alienate the Northern Democracy. In this instance the *sine qua non* was not complied with, and the Disunionists floated off on the rejected plank into an unknown sea, unfortunately carrying with them a large number of good and true Union men.

And what is this principle, the non-recognition of which has rived asunder the Democratic Party, and apparently threatens the dissolution of the Union? It is that, *it is the right and duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of slave-property in the Territories.*

Now, I take it upon me to say that a more latitudinarian and dangerous claim of power in Congress never was advanced by Federalists of the Hamilton school. Look at it in a constitutional and practical light: If Congress have the right to legislate for the protection of slave property in the Territories, they have a right to legislate for the protection of all other property; and if they have a right to legislate for the protection of property, they have a right to legislate for the protection of persons. The assumption that they can legislate for the protection of slave property leads, logically and inevitably, to the conclusion that they have power to legislate for the Territories in *all cases whatsoever.* If you can put your finger on the grant of this power in the Constitution, *please put it also on its limitations,* if any can be found. Upon this principle, Congress may acquire an empire outside of the organized States, over which it may exercise unlimited power, governing it as the Roman Senate did their conquered provinces. And this under a Constitution which jealously restricts the exclusive power of legislation by Congress to a few spots of land purchased, with the consent of the States, for specified objects, and *grants no power of general legislation over a Territory whatsoever.*

To verify these positions we need only advert to the Constitution. Among the grants of power to Congress is the following, viz.:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings."

Mark the jealousy with which this power is restricted. For the protection of the Government even it is limited to a Territory not exceeding ten miles square, and it cannot be exercised over "the forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings," situated within the States, unless the land on which they may be located shall be first purchased with "the consent of the Legislatures" of those States. Is it conceivable that the wise men who restricted the exclusive power of legislation in Congress to a territory not exceeding ten miles square, did, by any indirection, grant that power broadly enough to cover the whole continent outside of the organized States, should it be annexed by purchase or conquest?

The following provision is the only one in the Constitution which has been chiefly, if not exclusively relied upon to sustain the position that Congress has any power whatsoever to legislate over the Territories, viz.:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States."

The word "*Territory*" used in this provision obviously means *land*, and nothing else. The United States, at the time when the Constitution was adopted, owned an immense amount of land north of the Ohio River, and these lands Congress was authorized to "dispose of." That the word "Territory" means *property* is conclusively shown by its connection with the words "and other property"—"*Territory and other property.*" The territory spoken of, therefore, is *property in lands.*

"Rules and regulations" are a grade of legislation somewhat below the dignity of laws; but admitting them in this case to have the same effect, on what are they to operate? Simply on the property of the United States, not on any other property, nor on persons, except so far as they may be connected with the public property. To this extent, and no further, is the power of Congress to legislate over a Territory granted to Congress, and whenever all the lands and other property are disposed of, the "rules and regulations" become obsolete, and the power of legislation granted in this clause, is thenceforth in abeyance.

Moreover, this grant of power extends as well to property within a State as within a Territory. In a State the general power of legislation is in the State Legislature; yet the power of Congress to make "rules and regulations" respecting the public property, is the same in a State as in a Territory. The scope of the grant can, of course, be no greater in a Territory than in a State, and it necessarily follows that this clause of the Constitution confers on Congress no general power of legislation, either within States or Territories.

It is not a satisfactory reply to this argument to say that such a power has, to some extent, been exercised. Is it better to acquiesce in and extend the usurpation than to put a stop to it, as in the case of the United States Bank, by bringing the Government back to the constitutional test? Which is safest for the South, the constitutional principle that Congress shall not legislate for the Territories at all, or the adoption of a principle unknown to the Constitution, which, in its general application, would not only defeat the object it is advanced to promote, but would enable the Free State majority to surround the Slaveholding States and encircle the Union with an empire outside of the organized States, over which that majority should exercise the power of unlimited and exclusive legislation? If such an idea be chimerical, the apprehension is not chimerical that the Black Republicans, should they acquire the control of all branches of the Government, will use the claim now set up for Congressional legislation over one species of property in the Territories, as an apology for assuming the power of general legislation, involving the power to destroy as well as to protect.

It by no means follows that the people who may occupy a Territory of the United States constitute an independent community with all the attributes of sovereignty. Though the Constitution of the United States does not apply to them, they live under another constitution of powers perhaps more limited. I mean the paramount law of necessity. They are in the condition of bands of hunters or miners located in the wilderness, who may adopt such rules and regulations as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of persons and property until Congress acknowledges their independence by admitting them into the Union on the same footing with the original States. At that moment, and not before, the powers of a limited sovereignty accrued to them and may be exercised to protect or destroy local institutions which may have grown up while the legislative power was limited to the absolute necessities of the occasion. If it be said, that the law of necessity may be transcended and regulations adopted to destroy some kinds of property instead of protecting it, I answer that such regulations would be an assumption of power not justified by the law of necessity, analogous to usurpations of power in organized communities, remediless, perhaps, but for that reason none the less unjust.

If this be not the true theory in relation to our Territories, when does sovereignty therein begin? Is the first settler a sovereign? Does sovereignty accrue when there are ten, or one hundred, or one thousand or ten thousand settlers? Where shall we draw the line and pronounce that on *this* side the settlers live under the law of necessity, and on *that* they become rightfully sovereign?

The Constitution of the United States was not made for Territories but for States, as its name implies. It has, by strict rules of construction, nothing to do with Territories outside of the States united, beyond the protection and disposition of the common property therein. It seems to contemplate that the Territories shall be left to themselves until they have a population adequate to the formation of a respectable community, when their independence should be acknowledged and their admission into the Union granted on the sole condition that they adopt a Republican Government.

But if there be a doubt as to the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, is it not safer and more consistent with Democratic principles to deny the power than to assume it? Some of the original States when admitted into the Union, had not the population of a third-rate city of the present day, and no harm would be likely to arise by leaving the Territories to themselves until they have double the population of Delaware or Rhode Island in 1789. But would it not be incomparably better to admit them into the Union as States, with a much less population, than to leave them to be a bone of contention among demagogues and disunionists, disturbing every essential interest of the country and jeopardizing the union of the existing States?

Let us briefly consider the practical workings of the remedy for Southern wrongs, which you suggest, in case a Black Republican is elected to the Presidency. You ask, "is it wise, if we do not intend to submit to such consequences, to allow a Black Republican President to be inaugurated," &c., and you say, "if the South should think upon this subject as I do, no Black Republican President should ever execute any law within her borders unless at the point of the bayonet and over the dead bodies of her slain sons."

I know there are men in the South who would sacrifice their lives and endanger the communities in which they live, upon a point of honor, and that such men often fire up with unwonted fierceness if reminded of the probable consequences of their own rashness. But the time has come when consequences should be looked in the face, not for purposes of defiance, but that we may consider whether the policy which would lead to them is required by Southern interests or honor.

How do you propose to prevent the inauguration of a Black Republican President should such an one be unfortunately elected? Will you come to this City with an armed force, and attempt to prevent an inauguration by violence? In that event, force would be met by force, and there would be instant civil war, in which the country and the world would declare the South to be the aggressor.

He *would* be inaugurated here or elsewhere in spite of you. Well, suppose you then attempt to secede from the Union and resist the execution of the laws? Every lawyer in the South knows that every citizen of every State is as much bound by the laws of the United States constitutionally enacted as by the laws of his own State, and that it is as impossible for the State to relieve its citizens from allegiance to the United States as it is for the latter to relieve them from allegiance to their own State. And it is the sworn duty of the President to take care that the laws of the United States shall be faithfully executed upon every citizen of every State, and as long as we have a faithful President, they will be so executed if the Courts, the Marshals, the Army and the Navy remain faithful to their respective trusts.

I know that much has been said in the South about reserved rights of nullification, secession, and not coercing a sovereign State, &c., when in fact the Conventions representing the people of the several States which adopted the Constitution, made no such reservations, but bound their constituents, one and all, to allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, as firmly as similar Conventions bound them to the State Constitutions. And although the General Government cannot, technically, coerce a State, it can rightfully coerce all the citizens of a State into obedience to its Constitutional laws. The pretended reserved rights of nullification and secession, therefore, are in effect, nothing more nor less than an outspoken right of rebellion when wrong and oppression become intolerable. But when the crisis comes, there are two parties who must necessarily decide, each for itself, whether circumstances justify the act—the seceders and the Government of the United States. And do you conceive, that the mere election of a President entertaining obnoxious opinions, or even entertaining hostile designs against the institutions of the South, checked, as he must necessarily be, by a Senate and Judiciary, if not a House of Representatives, without one overt act, can justify any portion of the South even to their own consciences in an act of rebellion?

There is one notable feature in the attitude of the South. The cry of disunion comes—not from those who suffer most from Northern outrage, but from those who suffer least. It comes from South Carolina, and Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, whose slave property is rendered comparatively secure by the intervention of other Slaveholding States between them and the Free States, and not from Delaware, and Maryland, and Virginia, and Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, which lose a hundred slaves by Abolition thieves where the first-named States lose one. Why are not the States that suffer most loudest in their cry for disunion? It is because their position enables them to see more distinctly than you do at a distance, the fatal and instant effects of such a step. As imperfect as the protection which the Constitution and laws give to their property undoubtedly is, it is better than none. They do not think it wise to place themselves in a position to have the John Browns of the North let loose upon them with no other restraints than the laws of war between independent nations construed by reckless fanatics. They prefer to fight the Abolitionists, if fight they must, *within the Union*, where their adversaries are somewhat restrained by constitutional and legal obligations. No, Sir; Delaware, Maryland and Virginia do not intend to become the theatre of desolating wars between the North and the South; Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri do not intend that their peaceful channels of commerce shall become rivers of blood to gratify the ambition of South Carolina and Alabama, who at a remote distance from present danger cry out disunion.

I have said that the South has all along had a peaceful remedy and has it still. The Union sentiment is overwhelming in all the Middle and Western States, constituting two-thirds of the Republic. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are as little inclined to become frontier States as Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Had the present Administration cut loose from the disunionists, instead of virtually ministering to their designs, and planted itself firmly on Union ground, the secessions at Charleston and Baltimore would never have occurred, the "Constitutional Union Party" would have been an impossibility, the Democracy would have recovered its ascendency in the North, and an united party, embracing two-thirds of the North and of the South, would now have been marching to certain victory next November.

What ought to have been the preventive, must now be the remedy. Should LINCOLN in November next secure a majority of the Electors, patriotic men, North and South, without waiting for his inauguration, irrespective of party lines, and throwing aside all minor considerations, must band together for the triple purpose of preventing any attempt to break up the Union, checking the Republican Party while in the ascendant and expelling them from power at the next election. Let the toast of Gen. JACKSON, "*The Federal Union*—It must be preserved," become the motto of the party, while strict construction of the Constitution and a jealous regard for the rights of the States shall be its distinguishing principle and unwavering practice. Let the constitutional principle be adopted of no legislation by Congress over the Territories, or throw aside altogether the mischievous issues in relation to them, of no practical utility, gotten up by demagogues and disunionists, as means of accomplishing their own selfish ends. Let them inflexibly refuse to support, for any Federal or State offices, any man who *talks* of disunion on the one hand or "irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery" on the other. Throw aside all party leaders except such as "keep step to the music of the Union" and are prepared to battle for State rights under its banner.

Be this your "platform:" let the South rally upon it as one man, and I would pledge all but my life, that at least one-half of the North will join you in driving from power the reckless assailants of your rights and institutions. But whether the united South come up to the rescue or not, I foresee that in the natural progress of events, the central States from the Atlantic to the far West, will band together on this ground, leaving the Abolitionists of New-England and the Disunionists of the South to the harmless pastime of belching fire and fury at each other at a safe distance, protected by the patriotism and good sense of nine-tenths of their countrymen, against the evils they would bring on themselves.

Can you doubt the success of such a reunion? Not an dvocate of disunion under any probable circumstances can be found among the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The supporters of BELL to a man, the supporters of DOUGLAS to a man, and more than three-fourths of the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE, are staunch friends of the Union, and staunch adversaries to Northern interference with Southern institutions. When, convinced of the folly and madness of their warfare on each other as they will be after the election if not before, they band together in a common cause, and that cause the preservation of our glorious Union and its invaluable Constitution with their attendant blessings, will they not be irresistible?

How much more hopeful and cheering is a prospect like this than the contemplation of standing armies, grinding taxes, ruined agriculture, prostrate commerce, bloody battles, ravaged countries and sacked cities. This Continent, like the Eastern world, is destined to have its "Northern hive:" Shall its swarms be repressed by the strong hand of the *States united*, or are they, by a dissolution of the Union, to be let loose upon our South, like the Goths and Vandals upon Southern Europe? True, their blood might, in that event, fertilize your desolated fields, but your institutions, like those of the Roman Empire, would sink to rise no more.

These are the thoughts of an old man whose only political aspirations are, that when he dies he may leave his country united, happy and free.

With sincere regard, AMOS KENDALL.

MOVEMENTS OF DOUGLAS.

From Rochester to Niagara Falls—Receptions at Albion, Medina and Lockport.

ALBION, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS passed here on the 8.50 train this morning. A large concourse of people assembled at the depôt to meet him. The train was saluted by the firing of cannon, and upon Mr. DOUGLAS' appearance he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He was introduced to the people by Hon SANDFORD E. CHURCH, and spoke for about ten minutes

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Mr. DOUGLAS left Rochester at 7½ o'clock this morning. Grand demonstrations were made on the line of the road at Albion, Medina and Lockport. So many having gathered that Senator SPINOLA, Mr. SCHNABEL and Hon. E. C. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, remained behind at these places to address the meetings. At the Falls Mr. DOUGLAS was received by a large delegation. The hotel was crowded with visitors all the morning.

DOUGLAS AT ROCHESTER.

HIS SPEECH IN REVIEW OF SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH AT MADISON.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1860.

The event of this day with us has been the reception and speech of Senator DOUGLAS. Having found his mother he is making his progress homeward. If he pursues as circuitous a route in this last endeavor, he will not be apt to see Illinois before November.

As he was to make no formal speech at any other point in this section of the State, immense numbers of people availed themselves of the extra trains run upon all of the railroads to listen to the great expounder of Popular Sovereignty. He arrived from Syracuse at 11 A. M., was greeted by a vast concourse at the dépôt, escorted to the Eagle Hotel, where provision had been made by the Democracy for his entertainment, and in a few remarks there acknowledged the courtesy of his friends. The speaking took place at Washington Park, in the southeastern part of the city, at 3 P. M.

Mr. DOUGLAS was escorted to the square by a procession numbering by actual count not over 586. Although this circumstance is not indicative of the number of people who composed his audience, it still shows to some extent the lack of that warm and hearty *personal* attachment which manifests itself in outbursts of enthusiasm at all times and places. It is fair to say that the crowd assembled in front of the speaker's stand, would number from 5,000 to 8,000, and as the mass was continually swaying back and forth, and changing by the departure of those who could neither see nor hear, and the incoming of others to take their places, I have no doubt there were 10,000 people on the grounds in the course of the afternoon.

Mr. DOUGLAS was well, but not enthusiastically received—a fact which I, in common with many others, was surprised at. He commenced his speech by referring to a statement in Gov. SEWARD's speech at Madison, last week, that the ordinance of 1787 had made the whole Northwest free territory, which Mr. DOUGLAS pronounced a *great mistake*, and contrary to the historical fact. He said that the present freedom of the Northwest was owing to the prohibition of Slavery by the first Legislatures of the various Territories into which the original Territory was divided, and that thus the Free States of the West were indebted to Popular Sovereignty, in its earliest exercises, for their present freedom. He neglected, however, to tell his hearers that Congress, in the organic acts by which the Territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oregon were organized, and from which they received their political existence, prohibited the existence of Slavery in each and all of them—that Congress refused to grant the petition of the people of Indiana, repeated over and over again, for the permission to introduce Slavery for a limited period; and that the action of those Territorial Legislatures to which he referred was merely consequent upon the previous action of Congress. Indeed, the very instances which he cites to sustain his doctrine of non-intervention, are cases in which Congress did intervene to prohibit the introduction of Slavery. The remainder of his speech was the usual declamation upon his hobby of Popular Sovereignty, which has marked all of his stump speeches from Maine to Virginia. There were neither new ideas, nor a new method of presenting them; but the same opinions, positions and principles which he has announced fifty times before during the present canvass were presented here again, in the same plain, terse, dogmatical way which characterizes all of his public efforts. Probably nine-tenths of his audience who could read were already possessed, through the Press, of the speech of to-day. He did not descend to profound argument, nor rise to rhetoric, much less to eloquence. Very many were the disappointments expressed in the audience during the progress and at the close of the address, which was about two hours in length, at the absence of all attempts at oratory by the speaker. I hardly think that such disappointments could have been participated in by those who are familiar with Mr. DOUGLAS' efforts, both in the Senate and on the stump.

Suffice it to say, that Republicans cannot regret the appearance of the head and front of Northern Democracy among us. They have had no occasion to be ashamed of their cause or their candidates, from anything that has been said or done to-day. The demonstration was large, but it lacked in heartiness and enthusiasm. In these last particulars it will not compare with the overwhelming greeting which Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME received in the same place in 1856.

This evening there is to be a torch-light procession and an address from Mr. SCHUABLE, who is at present on his travels with the great chief. The day has been fine, a large number of people have made a gala day of it, and the Republicans are willing to let these Democrats rejoice all they can before election, intending to reserve "the good time to come" exclusively to themselves. MONRGE.

ADDRESS OF HON. WM. L. DAYTON.

Another Republican Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Under the auspices of the Republican Central Campaign Club, another crowded meeting of Republicans was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the occasion of an address by Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey.

On motion of SIMEON DRAPER, President of the Club, GEO. OPDYKE, Esq., was chosen Chairman. A lengthy list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was adopted. The speaker of the evening was introduced by a brief address from the presiding officer. In allusion to the recent fusion meeting, Mr. OPDYKE said that the squatter-sovereigns outside the building openly denounced the project of fusion which was being advocated within.

A series of resolutions, offered by Mr. STEPHENS, was adopted, expressing the sentiments of the Republican Party on the questions of free labor and the Government of the Territories.

THE ADDRESS OF HON. WM. L. DAYTON.

On being introduced, Mr. DAYTON was greeted with a storm of applause and rousing cheers—the noise of which having subsided, he briefly returned his thanks for the reception, and then commenced his address. He knew that he must necessarily travel over some familiar ground. He would endeavor to show in the first place, that the Republican Party, as he understood it, was the true Union-Constitutional Party of the country. [Applause.] And, in the second place, that there is nothing in the principles it has avowed, or in the candidate it had selected, which should repel from it the hearty coöperation of all members of the opposition. [Renewed applause.]

That party which in its principles nearest approached the Constitution, was certainly the best Union Party. The Constitution showed in all its parts its object to be to secure an inseparable union—a National Government.

While it granted powers, it required duties—a Government for the greatest good of the greatest number. The right of government of the Territories existing in the General Government, had never been denied until recently. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution we had no Territories, and the power of Government may be reasoned, perhaps, more from the fact of acquirement, than from the clause of the Constitution from which Republicans claim specific power. Through the organization of thirteen Territories the power of the General Government over the question of Slavery in the Territories had never been questioned, and had been exercised while the founders of the Government yet lived. But as the North gathered strength, and the South felt its weakness, new views became prevalent.

Mr. DAYTON glanced at the secession mania, and the Calhoun fallacy of State Sovereignty in the construction of the Constitution; the Compromise settlement of 1850; the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, and abrogation of the Compromise, under the leadership of DOUGLAS; the votes of JOHN BELL in favor of legalizing the introduction of Slavery in California, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; the Kansas excitement.

At this point the speaker was interrupted by the arrival of a large delegation of Wide-Awakes, headed by a band of music, who entered the room with extinguished torches, and after giving the Wide-Awake cheer they took seats.

A splendid oil portrait of Mr. LINCOLN was also brought in by Mr. C. S. SPENCER and OWEN W. BRENNAN.

Mr. DAYTON, on resuming, alluded to the portrait by relating an anecdote of the Chicago Convention. A Republican having complained that their candidate was not favored by the graces, was replied to, that "neither the schoolmaster nor the dancing-master had anything to do with making that man, for God Almighty made him." [Uproarious cheers.]

Upon reviewing the position of parties from 1856 down to the present time, the speaker argued that the Republican Party had always been true to the Union. He denied that in the present canvass any position inconsistent with the Constitution had been taken. He denied that the Republican Party was opposed to the admission of any more Slave States. In the case of Kansas, they had agreed to leave the decision of the question of Slavery to the people, and to abide by their decision. [Applause.] And Mr. LINCOLN had, in reply to a question by Mr. DOUGLAS, said: "I do not now, or ever did, stand pledged against the admission of any more Slave States into the Union." [Applause.] But it was objected that the principles of the Republican Party counseled the nullification of the Fugitive Slave law. But, much as he and others believed that law unjust, and in a measure unconstitutional, no word could be found in the Republican Platform counseling its disregardment. [Applause.] He did not believe that any law imposing duties half as repulsive, could be executed in the South at all. [Applause.] An illustration of this was seen in the practical nullification of the African Slave-trade. Mr. LINCOLN's views in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, were fully defined, as were also his opinions concerning the Slave-trade. [Applause.]

It was true that there was no party now favoring the restoration of the Slave-trade, but the Breckinridge Party was fast merging into those views, and there was a probability that before long the project would be openly broached in Congress. Perhaps, should the law against the importation of slaves be repealed, the South would appeal to Congress for a protective tariff to encourage their peculiar home industry. [Laughter and applause.]

The propriety of attempting the abolishment of the Slave-trade between the States was declared by some to be a project of the Republican Party, but it was sufficient to deny that allegation. Upon the question of the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. LINCOLN and the party were willing to trust to the decision of the people. Outside of avowed slaveholders, he did not believe there was a man in the whole country more conservative in his views on the question of Slavery than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Applause.] But some would say, "It is the very Black Republicans whom we oppose, those who defy the Supreme Court, revile the Constitution, and favor black and white equality." But such ideas were never countenanced by the platforms of the party or its official act. Odium had been fastened on the party by the unjust selection of phrases separated from their context, like the "irrepressible conflict" of Mr. SEWARD. In the first place, Mr. SEWARD was not authorized to speak for the party, and in the next place, he merely uttered a philosophical truth. There was an "irrepressible conflict" between right and wrong. [Loud applause.] The "irrepressible conflict," like the "higher law," fastened itself upon the minds of men, and like Mr. MARCY's "To the victor belong the spoils," were thus made to express more than was intended.

There were men of extreme views connected both with the Republicans and their opponents. But would they not rather have an enthusiast on the side of Freedom than on the side of Slavery? [Cheers.]

But why agitate the question of slavery at all? The Democracy would not permit it to rest. There was a necessity that the Executive who had the appointment of Federal officers should be imbued with the principles of freedom. But the Democracy seemed to think that Slavery was the rule, and freedom the exception. [Laughter.] There were future vacancies in the Supreme Court, which should not be filled with Judges of heretical opinions. [Applause.] While the Democratic Party claimed that the question of Governmental Power in the Territories was an abstraction, they were quarreling themselves on the same question. Yet the Republicans were asked to keep quiet. For himself, he was opposed to these Union-saving pretensions. We could never perpetuate the Union by a cowardly surrender of our rights. [Cheers.] If the South could go out of the Union by saying "Go," they would not say it. Their pugnacity was aroused because we said they should stay, [applause,] and if we should say that they could go, they would fight for the privilege to stay. [Laughter and cheers.] We had a Union paroxysm just before every Presidential election, and it would be unmanly in us, to allow our fears to be further preyed upon. [Cheers.]

Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration seemed to be a failure, and the party seemed to partake of the powers of the polypus, each portion possessing the powers of the original body. It would be sufficient for him to leave Mr. DOUGLAS to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to Mr. DOUGLAS. He would not undertake to paint the lily, or "add perfume to the violet." [Loud laughter and applause.] Messrs. BELL and EVERETT were in a false position. Their chances of election in any way seemed desperate, and it was belittling them to see the efforts to defeat the will of the people, by unnatural combinations to defeat the Republican nominee. All the great principles of the Party were overlooked in the bitter hostility to the name of Republican. When they said that they had no power of cohesion, but their hatred of a common enemy, it was little better than the cohesive power of the public plunder [Laughter.] They would no doubt become sick of each other before the 2d of November next. [Laughter.] Let their leaders inform the people for what they are to vote, and not step further in the uncertain pathway they have marked out. He submitted that Mr. LINCOLN had every qualification for the high office to which he was named. If he should in a higher sphere fail to protect the interests of free labor he would be false to the country, and false to himself. [Applause.] He was, in a word, up to the mark for the high calling to which his countrymen destined him.

After the City Wide Awakes, under command of Lieut. ALLEN RUTHERFORD, had exhibited a little of their drill, given the Wide-Awake cheer, and sang several campaign songs, the meeting adjourned with cheers for DAYTON. Mr. DAYTON was subsequently escorted to his quarters by the City Wide Awakes, reinforced by the Knickerbockers, and complimented with a serenade.

It was announced that like meetings would be held at the same place every Thursday evening, under the same auspices.

THE FUSION MOVEMENT.

The Cooper Institute Arrangement Repudiated by the Green Committee.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Chairman of the National Democratic State Committee, Mr. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., has received telegrams and letters from a majority of the Committee, to-day, authorizing him, in view of the refusal of the Douglas managers to combine an electoral ticket, to repudiate and denounce any coöperation with the *E Pluribus Unum* meeting in New-York, as a movement conceived by the Douglas men and the Albany Regency, and fostered in part by them in connection with pretended or deluded friends. Every Breckinridge Press in the rural districts will denounce it, although they would have indorsed any real or effective union, such as was proposed by the State Committee, and was rejected by the Richmond-Cagger Committee; yet they will not indorse any movement like the one initiated at the meeting on Monday night, believing it can only make new differences in the Democracy, and only result in decreasing the Breckinridge and adding to the Douglas vote, and yet not redeem the State from LINCOLN. The *Courier* of this morning calls on the Breckinridge force of the State to fall into line and fight the battle without quarter to any.

Another Futile Attempt at Fusion in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

A proposition was made by R. J. HALDEMAN on behalf of the Douglas party, and H. M. FULLER on behalf of the Bell party, to W. H. WELSH, of the Breckinridge party, that a joint electoral ticket be formed on the following basis: Twelve men from the Reading ticket now on both the Douglas and Breckinridge tickets; ten Bell and Everett men and five additional from the Reading ticket; said electors to be agreed upon by two of the three contracting parties. This proposition was declined by the Breckinridgers.

The Bell and Everett and Douglas State Committees will meet at Harrisburg on the 27th inst.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Hon. AMASA WALKER has been chosen Presidential Elector in the Ninth District.

CITY POLITICS.

Tammany Primary Elections.

The Tammany Democracy met last evening in their several Wards to elect Delegates to the County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions. The following are some of the nominations:

FIRST WARD.

City and County—Thomas Stewart, Thomas Burns, Robert Walker, John C. Baily, John

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Controversy.

WRIT OF RESTITUTION GRANTED.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an application made before Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the part of the Comptroller, for a writ of restitution to reinstate the City in the possession of the market, in accordance with the former opinion of Justice INGRAHAM.

Mr. McKeon opened the case by a recapitulation of facts already well known, reciting the former proceedings in the case, and reading affidavits showing that the plaintiffs had refused to deliver the possession in accordance with the opinion and order of the Court.

The affidavit of George H. Franklin, Collector of City Revenue, set forth that he had several times served a copy of the order of the Court upon Mr. Taylor and demanded to know whether he intended to obey it. On the 28th of August he asked Mr. Taylor in regard to it, and stated that if he, Taylor, then evaded the matter, as he had before done—asking time to consider and consult counsel—he, Franklin, should construe it as a refusal to comply with the order. Mr. Taylor replied, that he could construe it as he "d—d pleased," and still refused to say what he intended to do. The affidavit further stated that the tenants of the Market had been threatened with suit in case they paid to any other parties than Taylor and Brennan, and that the tenants were afraid to do otherwise until the plaintiff had been dispossessed by the sheriff—they having been legally put in possession by that officer.

The agent of the plaintiff had also said that he should continue to collect the rents without regard to any former proceedings.

Hon. John W. Edmonds, for the plaintiffs, then raised a technical question concerning the papers. By the twentieth rule of the Court, where counsel served papers exceeding two folios, without numbering the folios, and where said papers were in an illegible hand, they will not be received. He raised that objection to the papers which had been served upon him, and were now before the Court.

Mr. Noyes stated that in such cases the party served were deemed to have waived any irregularity, in case they did not return them within a prescribed time, which had not been done in this instance.

Mr. EDMONDS stated that no Attorney's name appearing on the papers, he did not know where to return them.

The Court, however, decided that in this case they should have been returned to the Corporation Counsel or to the Plaintiff himself, and overruled the objection.

Counsel in opposition to the application then proceeded to his defence. By the phraseology of the order, it was evident that it was drawn under the Revised Statutes, and not by the Act of 1859. The order was that said judgment be vacated, annulled and set aside. That was the language of the Revised Statutes, and they further provided that the possession of the party should not be disturbed by such order, ordering a new trial to determine the matter. The plaintiffs were, therefore, rightfully in possession, but not exactly regular. They should have obtained a stay of proceedings, which they intended to do, but His Honor, Justice INGRAHAM, was absent from the City. Had such an order been obtained they would have been entitled to the possession as against everybody. They were entitled to possession until a new trial should result adversely. The Revised Statutes expressly provided that the vacating of the judgment should not affect the possession. As they had been waiting for an opportunity to ask a stay of proceedings, and had not been able as yet to do so, counsel intended to make such a motion now.

It was decided that such a motion could not properly now be made.

Counsel said he would then state, as a part of his defence, that he intended to make such a motion; and if such an order would be granted on application, then there was no necessity for this proceeding. There had been no intention on the part of plaintiffs to disobey or disregard the order of the Court. They had intended to apply for a stay of proceedings, and as they understood the case, they were entitled to possession until after a second trial.

The Court said that the former order was not made under the Revised Statutes, but in accordance with the act of 1859, and that if opened and *reversed* the judgment order of the Court was on ground of irregularity. The Corporation Counsel having made consents and acceptances which he was not authorized to do, the question of fraud was not passed upon at all. The order having been made it must be enforced.

Mr. Noyes briefly replied, stating that the indications were that the plaintiffs had intended to resist the order of the Court. The case was too plain for argument.

The writ of restitution was then granted.

In reply to a question of Judge Emonds, the Court stated that the application for a stay of proceedings would be heard any day in the week, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

John McKeon and Wm. Curtis Noyes for motion; John W. Edmonds opposed.

The motion for an attachment against James B. Taylor for a contempt of Court, in disobeying the order, will be heard to-day (Thursday.)

The "Mare's Island" Dry Dock.

PARTNERSHIP IN A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT—RIGHTS OF CO-CONTRACTORS.

William Clark, Executor of William A. Heermans vs. *John S. Gilbert.*—This case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on an appeal from a judgment entered on the report of a referee.

The story of the case is as follows: It appears that prior to February, 1853, John S. Gilbert, the defendant, with Samuel D. Dakin, Rutherford Moody, and Zeno Secor, had entered into a contract with the Government of the United States for the construction of a dry dock at "Mare's Island," California. On Feb. 8, 1853, Messrs. William A. Heermans, now deceased, and whose estate is represented by the plaintiff and the defendant, entered into a written agreement by which Gilbert engaged the assistance of Heermans in carrying out the intended work. The terms of the agreement in detail were that Gilbert, in consideration of the services of Heermans, in going to California and taking charge of Gilbert's one-quarter interest in the dock contract, bound himself to pay one-third of all the profits that might be realized by Gilbert out of the enterprise; payments to be made as fast as profits should be ascertained and divided, or in any way drawn from the business. Gilbert was also to pay Heermans' passage out, and pay him a salary of $1,000 per year. If the Company should sell out their interest in the enterprise, Heermans was to have one-third of the profits on Gilbert's quarter interest.

Under this agreement, Gilbert gave Heermans a power of attorney to act for him in the premises, and Heermans went out to California and entered upon his duties. He continued in the performance of them until April, 1856, when he was taken sick. His ill-health increased, preventing him from giving much attention to the business until July, 1856, when he died.

Prior to this time, however, the construction of the works had been nearly, though not quite completed. In November they were finished and delivered to the Government. The contract price for the job was $1,450,000, all of which was paid to the four associates. Their profits on the enterprise were computed by the Referee, from the evidence before him, at $347,036 38.

The question in the cause was whether Heermans was not entitled to share Gilbert's quarter of these profits. The plaintiff contended that he was; that where the contract is for personal services, and full performance is prevented by the sickness or death of the party, he or his representatives may recover for the services actually rendered at the rate prescribed by the contract. The defendant urged that Heermans, not having lived to complete his work, was only entitled to a compensation for time and services at the rate not exceeding $2,000 per year, but not to any share in the profits of the work.

The referee found in favor of the plaintiff, and defendant appealed. The Court heard the argument, and reserved its decision.

Samuel J. Tilden for the appellant; Paris G. Clark for the respondent.

Conviction of a Notorious Ticket-Swindler.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The only case of the least public importance disposed of yesterday was that of Henry D. Smithurst, charged, on the face of the indictment, with grand larceny, but whose offence was literally that of swindling a man named Arthur McAuley, on the 16th of March last, out of $60, partly in payment of a passage ticket to Liverpool, and partly in the exchange of American dollars for English sovereigns. The plaintiff, McAuley, went to the defendant's office, at No. 109 West-street, and purchased a steerage passage ticket for Liverpool for $30, the actual price being $25. McAuley then requested Smithurst to exchange $320 for English money. Smithurst gave twenty sovereigns as such exchange to McAuley, who immediately perceived that he was being cheated, and demanded more. Smithurst refused to give more, but agreed to refund $2 dollars, less the price of the ticket. He gave the complainant $260, which, when the value of the ticket, $25, was taken into consideration, made a loss to the plaintiff of actually $60. Smithurst is well known as a ticket-swindler. He was ably defended, but the jury convicted him. His counsel desired to put in affidavits as to character, and Judge RUSSELL postponed sentence accordingly.

Question of Jurisdiction.

The calendar of jury causes was called through in the U. S. District Court, yesterday morning, but as the District-Attorney was ready for nothing, the cases all went down or off for the Term.

The Admiralty calendar was then called, and the case of Pratt *vs.* Nickerson was argued. The action was brought by majority owners of the schooner *E. C. Howard*, to recover the possession of the vessel. The respondent excepted to the libel, on the ground that it joined an action for possession with a claim for damages; that it did not appear that the respondent claimed any interest in the vessel, and that it did not appear that the vessel was engaged in trade foreign to the State of New-York, and the Court therefore had no jurisdiction.

The cause was argued by Mr. Owen, for libelant, and Mr. Benedict for respondent. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The rest of the calendar will not be called till Monday.

Infringement of Trade Mark.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

An alleged infringement of the trade-mark of "Wharton's Chestnut Grove Whisky," came before Judge SUTHERLAND recently, in the case of Charles Wharton, Jr., *vs.* John R. Surbing. The decision of the Judge was rendered yesterday, in which the defendant is ordered "to refrain from any use of the plaintiff's trade-mark for 'Wharton's Chestnut Grove Whisky,' upon any other liquor, and from any colorable use of the name 'Chestnut Grove Whisky,' for the sale of any other liquor for 'Wharton's Chestnut Grove Whisky,' and from the use of any sign, handbill, card, label or advertisement, at his store or elsewhere, representing that said defendant is the agent for the sale of said 'Chestnut Grove Whisky,' and in case of disobedience to this order, he shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by law."

The Alleged Confidence Case.

Matter of Madelina Pedro.—This was an application to have the defendant discharged from custody, she having been arrested and committed on a charge of swindling certain parties by means of false pretences—claiming to be a countess, &c., &c.

It appearing, however, that the Grand Jury had indicted her on the charge, the Court refused to set her at liberty.

The matter was at Chambers of the Supreme Court, before Justice INGRAHAM, who remanded the prisoner.

Mr. Carlisle for motion; John Sedwick opposed.

Bequests to the Dutch Reformed Church.

The Attorney-General, ex rel. N. J. Marselus vs. *The Ministers, Deacons, &c., of the Dutch Reformed Church.*—This case, which arises out of a dispute between the Dutch Reformed Denomination at large, and the officers of this particular church, as to whether certain bequests made to the church were intended for the entire denomination of that name, or for those worshipping at a sole edifice, was now before the General Term of the Supreme Court, but was finally postponed until this (Thursday.)

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*McKay* vs. *Oakford.*—Motion denied.

Roome vs. *Phillips.*—Motion denied, with leave to demur to defendant.

Hamburgher vs. *Fisher.*—Motion granted.

Gilson et al. vs. *Hunt.*—Bail reduced to $700.

Smith vs. *Pierce.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Bank of Beloit* vs. *Beale et al.*—Case settled.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court will in the future convene at 11 o'clock A. M., and sit until 4 P. M.

Court Calendar.... THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—The non-enumerated calendar will be called.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part II.*—Nos. 1202, 1203, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 19.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	90½	
9,000	do	90⅝	
9,000	N. C. State 6s	98¾	
10,000	Missouri State 6s	80	
10,000	do	s30	79½
5 000	do		79¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	99	
5,000	N.Y. Cen. B. '76,104		
9,000	N.Y.C.R.7s C.B	104	
15,000	E.R. 3d M.B.,'83	100	
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.B		81½
1,000	do		81⅝
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	99¼	
1,000	Chi.&N.W.S.F.B	80	
6,000	Chi.&N.W.1st M.	60	
1,000	Chic.&W. 2d Mg.	34½	
2,000	L.Eri.&W.1 Mbs.	77	
2,000	L.Eri.&W.2 Mbs.	48	
1,000	Mis'p.&Mo 1st M. Constr. B's.		69
5,000	do	b10	69
100	Canton Co		23½
100	do		22¾
50	do		22⅜
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co		95⅜
16	do		96¼
50	Pac. Mail St. Co	s30	81⅝
100	do	b60	82⅜
50	do	s15	81⅜
5	do		82¼
50	Harl. R. R. prf'd	b2	49⅜
100	do	b30	49¾
300	do	b30	49
100	do	s30	49½
650	N. Y. Cen. R.		88⅛
300	do	s10	88⅛
100	do	b60	88⅜
250	do	b30	88⅜
300	do	b30	88¾
150	do	b30	88¾
150	do	b10	88½
400	do	s60	88¾
100	do	s15	88⅝
300	do	s10	88⅝
950	do	b3	88⅝
20	do		88¾
50	Erie Railroad	s10	33½
50	do	b10	33½
50	do	s60	33¾
100	do	b30	34¼
450	do	b30	34
100	do	s60	33⅝
400	do		33⅜
100	do		33⅞
175	do		33½
150	Hudson River R	b3	62
100	do	b30	62
50	do	b60	62
50	do		61¾
50	do		61¾
50	do	s45	61½
50	do	s10	61½
50	do		61⅝
100	do		61⅞
100	do		61¾
28	Merchants Bank		108
50	Harlem Railroad		19¾
200	do		19¼
10	Norwich & Wor. R.		41
600	Reading Railroad		48
100	do	b60	48⅛
200	do	s60	47⅞
100	do	s30	47⅞
50	do		47⅝
200	do	b7	47⅞
50	Mich. Central R		71
100	do	b30	71
50	do		70½
65	La Crosse & Mill.R.		13½
100	do		13⅜
150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		22¾
100	do		22⅝
100	do	b10	22⅝
50	Mich S. & N.I.G.S.		48¾
100	do		48⅝
100	do	b30	48⅝
400	do		48
500	do	s60	48
100	do	b15	48⅜
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		86¼
100	do		86¼
100	do		86
200	do	b30	87
100	do	b30	86¾
1000	do		86⅝
100	do	s60	86¼
150	Galena & Chi. R.		78½
100	do		78¾
50	do	b30	78⅜
100	do		78
100	do	s60	78
225	Clev. & Tol. R.		47¾
200	do	b60	48¼
200	do	b60	48⅛
300	do	b60	48
100	do	s30	48
100	do	b10	47¾
1050	do		47⅝
100	do	b10	47⅝
200	do	s60	47⅜
100	do		47⅛
250	Chic. & R. I. R.		80¾
100	do	b30	80½
50	do	s10	80¼
50	do	s60	80
100	do	s30	80
50	Chic. B.& Q. R	b30	91
50	do	b60	62
50	do		90½
150	do		90
50	do	b10	90¾
200	do		90½
50	Mil. & Miss. R		14½
50	do		13⅝
10	Brk'n Cen. & Jam. R.		100

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s '65		102
8,000	Va. State 6s		91¾
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds		84
2,000	L.E. & W. 1st m.b		76
4,000	M. S. F. Bonds		81¼
11,000	Mich. C. 8 p.c. 1st m. S. F. conv't b.		102
73	Chatham Bank		101
50	Canton Co		22½
200	Harlem Railr'd		19
100	do		18¾
100	N. Y. Central R.		88⅛
25	Erie Railroad		33¾
100	do		33¼
100	do	s10	33
200	Hudson R. R.	b60	62
300	do		61½
100	Mich. Cent. R		70¼
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		22¾
100	do		22⅝

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19—P. M.

The Stock Market opened with a fair appearance of firmness on the New-York roads this forenoon, the first sales of New-York Central and Erie being at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on yesterday's last prices. But Hudson and Harlem were weaker, and the Western list followed with a pretty general decline of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. Reading was also weaker by ½ ₱ cent. The speculators against the market sold with some freedom, and apparent energy, influencing, in turn, other parties inside the Board to close out some of their orders at the decline. On the Street and at the Second Board the demand improved, and the tone of the market recovered itself. Still later in the day the bidding was quite firm on several Western descriptions and on New-York Central and Erie; heavy purchases of the latter at the decline to 33 ₱ cent., the stock leaving off 33⅛@¼. One or two Brokers took nearly 2,000 shares after the close of the printed afternoon list of sales. The very latest London quotation for Erie (by private Halifax dispatch) is 28¾ sterling, and of Illinois Central 84 sterling, equal to 90½ here, the market firm. Illinois Central was sold down here this morning to 86¼ ₱ cent., but recovered to 87⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The following, at 4 o'clock, were the current figures on the Street as compared with Tuesday afternoon, the general Share market closing firm:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Central	88⅜	88⅛	Erie	33¼	33⅜
Rock Island	81	80¾	Illinois Central	87	87⅛
Galena	79¼	78¾	Toledo	48¼	48
Harlem	19½	19	Mich. Central	71⅜	70⅝
Mich. Southern	23	22¾	Burlington	90¾	91¾
Mich. Guar'teed	49	48	Reading	47⅞	47⅞

Several of the Western stocks, as noticed yesterday, have no doubt been freely sold on the calculation that the second week's returns for September would have an adverse effect on the market, as showing no improvement on the same week last season, which was one of the very best of the season, especially in passengers, the movement being then active to and from the Illinois Agricultural Fair. These returns are in to-day, and, while showing a considerable decrease in passengers, as expected, make up the loss, or nearly so, in every instance, by the continued large increase in freights. The Galena falls $2,700 behind last season; the Illinois Central and Rock Island are fully up to the corresponding week in September, 1859. The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the second week of September of this year, as compared with last year, are as follows:

	1859.	1860.		
Passengers	$34,651 66	$23,231 13	Dec.	$11,420 53
Freight	34,358 00	46,237 75	Inc.	11,879 75
Miscellaneous	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Total	$73,009 66	$73,468 88	Inc.	$459 22

The Railway Bonds continue firm, on most descriptions; Erie are par for the 1883's third Mortgages, and on Michigan Centrals 102 ₱ cent., sales of each. In State Stocks there is a further decline of ¼ on Missouris.

We have a quiet Exchange market since the Boston mail of yesterday. The offerings of merchant bills and transient Bank bills interfere with the standard bankers' rate, although the latter closed steady, 109¼@109¾. In discounts, this forenoon, the market is steady, and some prime selections of short paper are done at 6½@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Prime lists of indorsed 3@4 months' bills are also taken at 7 ₱ cent. Among the Stock Exchange people the demand for money, at call, is fairly active at 7 ₱ cent., though rather less so today than yesterday; while some of the old firms in the Stock and Money Brokerage are accommodated to nearly the full extent of their wants at 6 ₱ cent.

A second examination of the affairs of the Artisan's Bank, has been ordered through the Clearing House, to be reported on next week. The matter is now committed to the joint direction of the Committees on the Clearing House, and on Admissions and Expulsions, ten members in all. So much of irregularity and mismanagement, (mixed up with party politics, which surprises no one who condemned the recent transfer of the City Account from the Shoe and Leather Bank,) is rumored since the first examination, that a more thorough overhauling is deemed proper by some other of the Associated Banks,—who claim plenary powers for the Clearing House in such cases—and is not objected to on the general rumor of bad conduct, of which the Bank itself should desire, to be acquitted, if not guilty. The first examination, we are told, found the concern solvent to its creditors, but impaired in capital by about 33⅓ ₱ cent. The capital, when full, is limited to $600,000, but it was quite notorious when the City Account was transferred to it, that this sum had been impaired by old loses or suspended debt, about 20 ₱ cent, 80 ₱ cent. being the then market value of the shares.

Since the foregoing paragraph was written, we have been officially informed that the Bank has formally withdrawn from the Clearing House, and that it has completed arrangements with the American Exchange Bank, through which its exchanges will be made hereafter.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this afternoon, says:

"We publish below the answer of the New-York Central Railway Company to the extraordinary action of Attorney-General MYERS, in claiming for the Canal Fund back tolls on the Railways of the State, which were repealed and abolished by the State nearly ten years ago—and never since reclaimed by the State herself; nor by the Attorney for the Canal Fund until the recent initiation of this proceeding. The legal and constitutional points made by the Company will, we think, be found of the most conclusive and irresistible nature:

SUPREME COURT.—The People of the State of New-York *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company.

First—The defendant, answering the complaint of the plaintiff in the action above entitled, denies that the defendant is subject to the provisions in section 29 of the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, referred to in said complaint.

The defendant further answering, denies each and every allegation in said complaint, in regard to tolls referred to in said complaint, forming, becoming, or being a part of the revenues of the State Canals.

And the said defendant, further answering, denies that the tolls collected under and by virtue of the act passed May 12, 1847, accruing during the period of canal navigation, were derived and arose from freights, appurtenant and belonging to the said canals, as is alleged in the said complaint.

And the defendant further answering, denies that there is no other mode by which the said freight could or would be transported, except the said railroad and the said canals, as is alleged in said complaint. And the defendant says that, without said canals and railroad, very much of said freight could and would have been transported by other modes and through other channels, some of which have been made and opened by the authority and aid of the plaintiff, by which large amounts of trade and business have been diverted from said canals and railroad.

The defendant further answering, denies that the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company was required by its charter to pay, and has paid, as to the allegations in said complaint, stating that said several Railroad Companies assumed the obligations imposed by the said act, passed May 4, 1844, and carried and transported large quantities of freight, and paid into the canal fund large sums of money for tolls by said act imposed; the defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to said allegations, or any or either of them, or any part thereof.

The defendant, further answering, denies each and every allegation in said complaint, alleging that the Railroad Companies referred to in said complaint, or any or either of them, after Dec. 1, 1851, carried freight subject by law to the payment of canal tolls, and said defendant further denies that such tolls amount to the sum of $5,000,000, *or any other sum.*

Second—And, for a second and further defence, the defendant, further answering, says that the cause of action mentioned in said complaint, so far as it embraces a claim to recover for tolls on freight carried by the several Railroad Companies consolidated into the Corporation, defendant, and also as to a large portion of the claim for tolls on freight carried by the defendant since such consolidation, did not, nor did any part thereof accrue within six years next before the commencement of this action, and the defendant says that all that part of the cause of action mentioned in said complaint for tolls on freight carried more than six years before the commencement of this action, *is barred by the statute of limitations.*

Third—And for a third and further defence, the defendant further answering says, that on the 10th day of July, 1851, the Legislature of the State of New-York passed an act entitled "*An act to abolish tolls on Railroads*;" that the question on the final passage of said act in each House of said Legislature was taken by Ayes and Noes, which were duly entered on the journals thereof, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either House of said Legislature were present at the passage of said act in such House and voted for the same.

That said act was duly approved and signed by the Governor of said State, and ever since has been, and is now a valid law of said State; that said act provided that it should not be necessary for any Railroad Company in this State to pay any sums of money into the treasury of this State on account of the transportation of property on any Railroad on and after Dec. 1, 1851, nor to make to the Comptroller monthly statements of the property carried on its Railroad, and said act repealed all acts and parts of acts requiring the payment of State tolls by any Railroad Company for the transportation of property on any Railroad, after said 1st day of December, so far as they conflict with said act, and the defendant says that *this action was commenced and is prosecuted without the authority of the plaintiff.*

Fourth—And for a fourth and further defence, the defendant further answering, says that those parts of the acts passed May 7, 1844, and May 12, 1847, referred to in said complaint, and all other acts of the Legislature requiring the payment of State tolls by any Railroad Company for the transportation of property on railroads, are void, for the reason that they are in conflict with sections 8, 9 and 10 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States; and the defendant says that *the power to alter or repeal* the said acts of May 7, 1844, and May 12, 1847, *was reserved therein respectively.*

Fifth—And for a fifth and further defence, the defendant further answering, says that on the 10th day of April, 1850, the Legislature of this State in due form passed an act, entitled "An act to authorize the transportation of live stock and fresh meats on railroads free from canal tolls," by which it is enacted that neat cattle, horses, sheep and pork meat might, after the passage of said act, be transported upon any railroad in this State without being liable to the payment of canal tolls, and that the same should take effect immediately; which act from the day of its passage has been and is yet a valid law of this State.

The defendant further answering says, that in the years 1853 and 1854 the plaintiff amended the State Constitution by providing a substitute for section 3 of Article 7 of said Constitution, by which substitute the plaintiff, among other things, authorized the Canal Board, with the concurrence of the Legislature, to reduce the rate of canal tolls and to remove them entirely in its discretion, whereby the plaintiff ratified the said acts of the Legislature of April 10, 1850, and July 10, 1851.

The defendant further answering says, that since the adoption of the present Constitution of this State, the Canal Board with the concurrence of the Legislature, has reduced the rates of tolls on property transported on the State Canals so as materially to diminish the revenues of the canals, and the plaintiff's officers and agents have otherwise misappropriated, diverted and squandered said revenues, and as to the allegation in said complaint that the State canals are unfinished, and that the State debt is unpaid, the defendant, upon information and belief, avers that, but for such reduction, diversion, misappropriation and squandering of said revenues, the requirements of sections 1, 2, and 3 of Article 7, of said Constitution would have been fulfilled and the State canals would have been finished.

The defendant further answering, says that the rates of tolls for property transported on the State canals have been frequently changed by the authority of the plaintiff since the passage of the aforesaid act of July 10, 1851, and that since the passage of that act the Canal Board has made no rules or regulations as required by sections 4 and 5 of said act of May 7, 1844, and by section 4 of said act of May 13, 1847, and that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have never in any way since said act of July 10, 1851, until May 4, 1860, made any rule or regulation or direction, as required by section 3 of said act of May 7, 1847.

The defendant further answering, says that, relying upon the validity of the aforesaid act of July 10, 1851, the defendant accepted its charter and has contracted large obligations for which its bonds are now outstanding unpaid, and has charged and received compensation for carrying property on its railroad (which compensation has been less than it would have been if said act of July 10, 1851, had not been passed) and has issued scrip for its capital stock, large amounts of which have been bought and sold by its stockholders relying upon the validity of the said act of July 10, 1851.

The defendant further answering, says that it will suffer damages to a large amount if said law of July 10, 1851, is declared void, and the defendant claims and insists that the plaintiff is, by its acts above-mentioned: in the passage of said acts of the Legislature of April 10, 1850, and July 10, 1851, and by its good faith thereby solemnly pledged to the defendant; in the amendment of the constitution of the State in the omission of the Canal Board, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to adopt rules as above stated, in the reduction and alteration of the rates of tolls on the State canals as above stated, and by its conduct in authorizing and aiding in the construction of other channels of trade by which business has been diverted from said canals and defendant's railroad, *estopped*, in equity and by the law of the land, from denying the validity of said act of its Legislature, passed July 10, 1851.

S. T. FAIRCHILD, Deft's Att'y.

Albany County, ss.—GILBERT L. WILSON being duly sworn, says that he is the Treasurer and Secretary of the New-York Central Railroad Company, named as defendant in the foregoing answer, and that said answer is true to deponent's knowledge, except as to those matters stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. GILBERT L. WILSON.

Sworn before me, Sept. 17, 1860.

J. STERNBERGH, Commissioner of Deeds for the City of Albany.

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the month of August, 1860, were:

Passengers	$34,400 40
Freight	36,921 08
Miscellaneous	3,761 47
Total	$75,082 95
1859	60,977 51
Increase	$14,105 44

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the second week of September were:

Second week, 1860	$56,303
Second week, 1859	59,100*
Decrease	$2,796

*Large passenger earnings from Fair at Freeport.

The earnings in August on the Norwich and Worcester Road were:

1860	$37,258 62
1859	36,206 75
Increase	$1,051 87

The following are the Currency and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

N. Y. S. Currency	3-10@ —	Virginia	¾@ ⅞
N. Eng'd & N. Jer.	1-5@ —	Illinois & Wiscon.	1 @ —
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	⅝@ —
Baltimore	3-10@ —	Tennessee	1¼@ —
Interior Penn	⅝@ ¾	Free Indiana	1¼@ —
Interior Maryland	⅝@ ¾	Louisiana	¾@ —
Ohio, Ky. & Ind.	⅝@ —	Mobile	1¼@ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	1¼@ —	Missouri	1¼@ —
North Carolina	1½@ —	Canada	⅛@ —

SPECIE.

Silver.		Old Am.Gr.Dols.	$1 02@ —
Mexican Dols	$1 07@ —	Span.Silver ₱ ox.	1 22@ —
Spanish Dols	1 12@ —	*Gold.*	
Five-franc pieces	98@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Ten-thaler pieces	7 87@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten-guilder pcs	3 93@ —
Guilders	40@ —	Span.Doubloons	16 10@16 20
English Silver	4 80@4 85	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 70@15 80
Species	1 08@ —	Gold—Am. Old	6c. prem.
Old Am. Hlf. Dols	1 04¾ —		

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS report an active market for Land Warrants, with an upward tendency in prices:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ₱ acre	82	87
120 acre warrants, ₱ acre	80	85
80 acre warrants, ₱ acre	90	96
40 acre warrants, ₱ acre	$1 05	$1 12

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 8,446 bbls. Flour, 57,592 bushels Wheat, 69,134 bushels Corn, 25,883 bushels Oats, 210 packages Provisions, and 728 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been confined to small lots at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 56¼ for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 610 bbls., including 404 bbls. Pots, and 206 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—We have heard of sales of 900 bags Ceylon, on terms not ascertained; 250 bags Rio at 14¾c.@14¾c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 15c.; and 100 bags Savanilla at 14⅞c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The reported transactions add up 1,200 bales, at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7	7	7⅛	7⅛
Middling, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	12⅛	12¾	13	13⅛

DRY GOODS—The public sales to-day comprised Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Embroideries, Curtains, Draperies, &c. The Dress Goods attracted most attention, and were generally sold, though at low rates. Other descriptions were not as briskly competed for, and prices were irregular and unsatisfactory.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, and holders have offered their supplies freely, at a further reduction of 5c. @10c. ₱ bbl, the market closing heavily; sales of 16,200 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 60, chiefly at $5 50, with some uninspected as low as $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 15; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20 @$5 30
Extra State	5 45 @ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 15 @ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35 @ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80 @ 6 60
Fancy Genesee	5 65 @ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80 @ 7 00

Southern Flour is depressed and drooping. The reported transactions add up 2,100 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 75@$6 05 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian rules quiet, including superfine at $5 25@$5 35, and inferior to very choice extra, $5 55@$7 50, ₱ bbl.; 475 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 35 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Sellers of Wheat are generally eager to sell, and are disposed to make further concessions to buyers; the demand is somewhat restricted, and is mainly for export. The receipts have been less extensive to-day. The reported sales reach 148,500 bushels, including white Western, ordinary to very choice, at $1 32@$1 48; unsound and soft do., part at $1 30; Amber Western part at $1 29@$1 30; sound Red Western at $1 25@$1 28, mainly within the range; unsound and soft do. at $1 23@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 20@$1 23; Chicago Spring, unsound to good No. 1, at $1 14@$1 18; red State at $1 25; white Kentucky, part at $1 50, and red Southern at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair request and is firmer; sales 103,000 bushels, at 66c.@66¾c., mainly at 66c., for mixed Western; 68c.@69c. for yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at 79c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels. Oats are plenty and depressed, including Canada at 39½c.@40½c.; Western at 39c.@40c., and State at 40c.@40½c. ₱ bushel. Small sales of State Barley have been re

DRY GOODS.

SALE AT
R. H. MACY'S, 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

In this great sale of EMBROIDERIES, ladies will find some rare (bargains) in fine goods.

All our EMBROIDERIES are in Job Lots.

JOB 1—Lot of Collars selling $2, worth $3.
JOB 2—Lot of Collars selling $1 50, worth $2 25.
JOB 3—Lot of Collars selling $1, well worth $1 75.
JOB 4—Lot of Collars selling 75 cents, richly worth $1 25.
JOB 5—Lot of Collars selling 50 cents, richly worth $1.
JOB 6—Lot of Collars selling 37 cents, richly worth 75.
JOB 7—Lot of Collars selling 25 cents, originally cost 94.
JOB 8—Is a Job Lot of Cambric Bands, (they are Job!)
JOB 9—Lot of Cambric Edgings and Insertions—cheap.
JOB 10—Is a Job Lot of Infants' Waists and Dresses.

LADIES, YOU WILL
NOTICE THAT ALL
OUR JOBS EXTEND
TO JOB 10.
WHY IS THAT?
WELL, HERE IS JUST IT:
WE GO TO THE PACKAGE AUCTION HOUSES
AND PURCHASE.

JOB 1.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 2.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 3.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 4.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 5.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 6.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 7.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 8.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 9.—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.
JOB 10—Who is the bidder? R. H. MACY.

R. H. MACY pays cash for all his JOBS in ten days.

We endeavor to SELL all our Jobs in ten days!

And what is MORE we CAN, we WILL and we DO
Sell all our JOBS in ten days.

LADIES,
YOU NOW SEE HOW WE CAN SELL YOU THE
VERY BEST GOODS THE MARKET AFFORDS
AT SUCH VERY, VERY REASONABLE, REASONABLE PRICES AS WE DO!!

LADIES,
WE RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE TO
R. H. MACY,
Store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner of 14th-st.

JOB LOT OF
CAMBRIC AND AND MUSLIN SETS.
JOB of 94 Cambric sets, $1, worth $1 50.
JOB of 119 Cambric sets, $1 50, worth $3.
JOB of 847 Cambric sets, $2 to $5, worth $3 50 to $7.
SIXTH-AVENUE, corner 14th-st.,
R. H. MACY.

JOB LOTS
IN
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDER-VESTS, DRAWERS, &c.
Our best Kid Gloves, 63 cents, (none better.)
Our best Kid Gauntlets, 63c., 87c., and $1 per pair.
Hosiery and Gloves of every quality,
BY THE DOZEN OR SINGLE PAIR.
On SATURDAY next
We shall offer extra inducements to customers purchasing HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
During this Great Sale we shall sell HOSIERY AND GLOVES
By the dozen or single pair, at very low figures.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

BARGAINS IN JOBS.
BARGAINS IN 10 JOB LOTS.
SALE OF RIBBONS AT R. H. MACY'S,
IN 10 JOB LOTS.

JOB 1—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 12½c. a yard.
JOB 2—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 15c. a yard.
JOB 3—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 19c. a yard.
JOB 4—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 21c. a yard.
JOB 5—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 25c. a yard.
JOB 6—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 31c. a yard.
JOB 7—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 37c. a yard.
JOB 8—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 44c. a yard.
JOB 9—7,000 yards Ribbons, high colors, 50c. a yard.
JOB 10—7000 yards Ribbons, 62c., 75c., 88c. and $1 a yard.
THE ABOVE
10 JOB LOTS are on our counters at
THE above prices. They are CHEAP!

CUSTOMERS! Please come and buy them.

Store 6th-av.,
corner 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

HOUSEKEEPING
DRY-GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY, SELLING AT LOW PRICES,
AT
R. H. MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av

YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE
YANKEE NOTIONS, AT
Nos. 204 and 206 6TH-AV. R. H. MACY'S.

303. CANAL-STREET. HATS, CAPS, SHOES AND HOSIERY. 303.

This is now universally conceded to be the house for furnishing in all its departments the most novel and fashionable goods, and at the same time the most desirable for tastefulness of style, quality and price. The departments are devoted to the supplying of
1. LADIES', MISSES', BOYS' and INFANTS' HATS and CAPS, in great variety, and suited to every season.
2. SHOES, BOOTS, GAITERS, and the celebrated "FLEECE-LINED LEGGINGS" of Bawden, which latter are a specialty, and can be obtained from no other source. Mr. Bawden being engaged here in supplying them.
3. HOSIERY, GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS, SEWING, SADDLERS' and EMBROIDERY SILK; also, SILK and COTTON THREAD for Sewing Machines.
N. B. All the above can be supplied to the best City and country Trade. Wholesale rooms, up stairs.
303. CANAL-STREET. 303.
THOMAS REYNOLDS. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
FALL OPENING,
The subscriber will open, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., his exclusive and very elegant styles of FRENCH CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c., Including all the latest novelties to be found in the Parisian market; also, a very large variety of his own superior manufacture, embracing many new and attractive designs, to which he invites the special attention of his customers.
He will open same day an additional lot of REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, SCARFS, CLOTH, BORDERING, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES.

LAMBREQUINS,	New Styles. VALENCES,	CURTAINS,
VALENCES,	New Styles. CURTAINS,	LAMBERQUINS,
SATIN DELAINES, BROCATELS,	New Styles.	DAMASKS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE,		VESTIBULE LACE,
KELTY'S No. 359	at KELTY'S BROADWAY, N. Y.	KELTY'S, No. 359.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE
HAT, CAP, FUR AND STRAW-GOODS WAREHOUSE,
CARY BUILDING,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS will here find one of the largest stocks in the City, at the very lowest prices, for CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN A FINE SELECTION OF
POINT LACE SETS.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

VELOUR OTTOMANS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a desirable stock of above goods.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MME. R. HARRIS & SON, NO. 729 AND 571 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Mme. HARRIS begs leave to inform the ladies of the United States that she has just returned from Paris with a magnificent assortment of French bonnets, from the most celebrated houses. Also a large assortment of coiffures, head dresses, bridal wreaths of all descriptions, and every kind of artificial flowers, manufactured by Duteis, (artistic flowers,) Purveyor patented of Her Majesty the Empress of France, the Queens of England, Spain, and the Emperor of Russia.

GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS OF THE PARIS FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS.—Mme. DEMOREST'S Magasin des Modes, No. 473 Broadway, No. 330 Canal-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Also, will be issued on Thursday, Sept. 20, *Mme. Demorest's Illustrated Quarterly Report and Mirror of the Fashions*—price 5 cents, and for sale at all the News depôts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!—W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY, is now offering for sale the large and handsomest stock of BLACK, IN ALL WIDTHS AND MAKES, ever before offered at retail. Call and see them.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
FALL FASHIONS!
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
Has now ready his Fall and Winter Styles,
For wholesale and
City Retail Trade,
The latest Paris Styles, and also his own Designs, suitable for present wear.
No. 310 Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

EVENING DRESS GOODS.
LACE ROBES,
TARLATAN ROBES,
SILK ILLUSION IN ALL COLORS
A handsome choice of
FIGURED and PLAIN TARLETANS
in all the new colors. The above goods are the latest importation, and exclusively confined to
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway corner of Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
RICH SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN AND WATERED.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

MILLINERY.

AT JAMES TUCKER'S,
Nos. 759 and 361 BROADWAY.
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
NEW PARIS FLOWERS!
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
BRIDAL SETS! BRIDAL SETS!!
VEILS! VEILS!! VEILS!!!
COIFFURES! COIFFURES!!
AND
TOILET FIXINGS IN ABUNDANCE.

PARIS MILLINERY.
Grand Opening.
FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.
Mme. W. KAHN,
No. 499 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Will open on
THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1860,
A large and splendid assortment of Millinery for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS,
Which will comprise all the latest styles and novelties, and at the lowest prices.
Merchants and Country Milliners are solicited to call before making their purchases elsewhere.
Pattern Bonnets by the case or single, on favorable terms.
Positively no City milliners will be admitted.
Mme. W. KAHN,
No. 499 Broadway, up stairs.

MRS. M. A. RINGGOLDS,
No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.,
Will open Fall styles of Paris and New-York Millinery, On THURSDAY, Sept. 20, 1860.
Several good milliners wanted; also, some apprentices.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., has the honor to announce that she will open, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 20, a rich and elegant assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris from the leading establishments, and comprising every novelty of the season. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

MILLINERY OPENING.—BROADWAY MILLINERY opening on Thursday, 20th and 21st. Ladies and Children's Bonnets and Hats of every description. The public and milliners please call. L. BINNS, Millinery, largest in the world, No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PARIS MILLINERY—GRAND OPENING.—Ladies, do not forget to call and see the superb exhibition of novelties in dress hats, caps, head dresses and lace goods exhibited this day by Mrs. LOVETT, importer and wholesale dealer, No. 753 Broadway, 3 doors below 8th-st.

OPENING.—FRENCH BONNETS, WORTH $12 @ $15, selling at $6 @ $8. Also, an assortment of flowers, cheap. Merchants and milliners will do well to call and examine, at Mrs. BINNS', Milliner, No. 413 Canal-st., one door from Sullivan-st.

MRS. S. D. BARNUM HAVING RESUMED business at No. 62 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be happy to show her styles of Fall Millinery on Thursday, Sept. 20.

OPENING OF MOURNING FALL MILLINERY.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, will open on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., a large and choice stock of BONNETS for deep and second mourning.

AT MRS. SIMMONS', NO. 637 BROADway the first opening of Fall and Winter PARIS MILLINERY, on THURSDAY, 20th of September.
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

FALL CLOTHING.

5,000 Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Coats	$2 50 to $12
Fall Overcoats, in great variety	4 00 to 12
Fancy Cassimere Pants, (over 100 different patterns)	2 00 to 6
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Beaver Pants	2 00 to 6
An endless variety of Cassimere Vests	1 00 to 3
Velvet, Silk, Satin and other Vests	2 00 to 8
Black Cloth Frock Coats	5 00 to 8
Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats	10 00 to 14
Superfine Black Cloth Frock Coats	15 00 to 20
Complete Black Cloth Suits	10 00 to 30
Cassimere, Pilot and Beaver Business Suits to match, at $6, $8, $10, $11, $12, $14, $15, $16, $18 and $20.	

AT
EVANS'
EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
66 And 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff-sts.

TO CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS.—Wanted, for the West, a stock of assorted seasonable clothing; amount $4,000, for which I will pay one-third cash, balance in Wisconsin lands of superior quality, title perfect. M. B. EDSON, No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus CONGRESS / C. & W. / WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

PERUVIAN

TRY IT.

R. HOE & CO.'S
NEW HAND-POWER CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE.
The subscribers have recently constructed a new SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE, expressly designed for those offices where the business is too great to be done on an ordinary Hand-press, but not sufficient to warrant the purchase of a high-priced fast machine, to be driven by steam power. The Press now offered is very light and convenient in form, and is constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner. It has the registering and the patent self-flying apparatus, and the best newspaper work can be done on it. One man at the crank can easily work off 700 to 800 impressions per hour. It is constructed so that steam-power may be applied when required.
Copy of our Illustrated Catalogue, containing particular description of the machine, with sizes and prices, will be furnished on application.
R. HOE & Co.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are at liberty to insert this advertisement three times in their weekly paper, with this note, at any time during the next six months, but not later, provided they purchase type or material of our manufacture for four times the amount of their bill, which will be allowed in settlement of ours on receipt of a copy of their paper containing the advertisement.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE YACHT in good order, with cabin room for 18 or 20 persons, will be sold low on immediate application to SMEDLEY & LENOX, near the club-house, foot of Court-st., Brooklyn.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IN HIS POSsession a pine LOG, 66 feet in length, round, that he found in the Hudson River, between West Point and Cornwall Landing. The person owning said log is desired to prove property therein, pay charges thereon and take it. ABRAM BARLOW, Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N.Y.

FOUND—ON THE 15TH INST., A WATCH; THE owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to JOHN FLIN, No. 231 West 15th-st., between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—THE FAMILY OF A MERCHANT being small, and wishing to retrench expenses, would receive one or two gentlemen disposed to pay liberally for domestic comfort; any room in the house that may be desired can be had; all the modern improvements are in it; stages and cars pass within a block. Parties of first respectability only need address H. J., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACcommodated with two large furnished rooms, connecting, on second floor, and board, with an Eastern family, residing at No. 46 West 9th-st., near 5th-av. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Also, a room for a single gentleman.

BOARDING.—WASHINGTON-SQUARE SOUTH. A handsomely-furnished front parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, to let with board, at the above delightful location. Also, a few small rooms. Inquire at No. 222 4th-st., Washington-square South.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by a private family. Neighborhood retired. Location near 23d-st. Address COMFORT, Station E, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms to let with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway; the house has all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 23 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. Those who wish home comforts would do well to call. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, occupying a first-class house, would accommodate a gentleman and wife with a back parlor and inclosed piazza, first floor, neatly furnished, and first-class board, (partial for gentlemen,) at $13; also, one or two gentlemen, with pleasant hall-rooms, well furnished, at $5. References of the highest order given and required. Location near Henry-st., three to five minutes' walk to South or Wall-st. ferries. Address R. H. M., Box No. 1,998 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE LARGE AND one small room now vacant, with good closets, about five minutes walk from Wall-st. ferry. The house is pleasantly situated and contains all the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 Montague-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM on second or third floor, for two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 25 Concord-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO married couples can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 44 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtleman and wife, or single gentlemen, wishing a permanent home for the Winter, with a pleasant family, in a delightful neighborhood, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, will call at 87 Hicks-st. References required.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—AN EXtra large room and extension-room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, for the winter. House first-class; all the modern improvements. All the freedom of a home may be enjoyed. Apply at No. 236 Union-st. Also, a large-sized room to let to a gentleman or a gentleman and wife, on the first of October. House heated with a furnace.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two children (2 and 4 years old) and servant, for the Winter, in a private religious family; a front second-story room, and one or two bedrooms, furnished, will be required: terms not to exceed $65 per month, payable weekly; very desirable boarders: location between 3d and 9th avs., 10th and 40th sts., or Brooklyn Heights. Address, with full particulars, N. A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, AN ENTERprising man and his wife, without children, of respectability, and of experience in the business, to board a family of about forty persons a short distance in the country. The house and furniture are already provided. Satisfactory references will be required. Address PATTERSONIA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office. Communications will be received until Oct. 1.

A LADY AND HER CHILD—A GIRL FIVE years old—want an unfurnished room and bedroom with board, or a room, bedroom and kitchen without board in a house where there are no other boarders; respectable, quiet and plain, in a good neighborhood; on or near the 6th-av. preferred. Terms must be moderate. The arrangement is for the Winter and longer, if agreeable. Address HOME INDUSTRY, Box 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD HABITS AND very respectable family, desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home; locality between 4th and 14th-sts. and 2nd and 5th-avs. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Rooms, with full board, wanted for many single gentlemen who are willing to go two or three in each room; location in the neighborhood of the Medical College, in 14th-st. Apply from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. to CHAS. W. POLMAN, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN HOUSE, within ten miles of New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, would like to meet with a gentleman and wife desirous of securing a comfortable home, where there are no children or other boarders. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS or vicinity, for a gentleman, wife, and little girl; two good sized rooms on second floor required; a private family, or where but few boarders are taken, preferred. Address, with particulars, Box No. 707 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SUITE of rooms in a house with modern improvements and central location, (City,) where there are few or no boarders, for himself and wife. Address, with full particulars as to location, price, number of the family, &c., to E. B., Box No. 2,997, Post-office.

AT NO. 105 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—A few persons may obtain first-class apartments and board. The situation is the best on the street, and the house combines every elegance and comfort. Those willing to pay a fair equivalent will find all their desires realized.

GRAMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let, a suite of rooms, (the entire second floor,) suitable for a family, with private table if desired. Also, rooms for single gentlemen, on third and fourth floor. House first-class; park privilege.

BOARD NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE furnished front room and bedroom, on second floor, and rooms up stairs, may be engaged, with board, by genteel and permanent parties, at No. 52 East 16th-st., east of Irving-place. References given and required.

BOARD.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON FIRST AND second floors, having all the modern improvements, to let to persons of refined habits; family consists of three; references exchanged. No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—With gas, bath, &c., &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References required. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ROOMS FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—Also, for single gentlemen, with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET—AT NO. 54 WEST 36TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms suitable for a family or single gentlemen, with board; private table; house first-class and desirable neighborhood, near 5th-av.

BOARDING IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO large rooms communicating on the second floor, and other rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD, from Nov. 1 to June 1, in a first-class house, by a young married couple. References given and required. Address O. L. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. A small room, within five or ten minutes' walk from the City Hall. Moderate price. Address W. M. W., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young man; location to be west of Broadway, and below 30th-st.; can furnish his own room. Address L. A., Box No. 489 Post-office.

BOARD AT NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Fine apartments can be secured for the Winter in this desirable location. Best of references given and required.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board at No. 23 West 22d-st., near Fifth-av. References given and required.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—AT NO. 135 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. $5.
The ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING CO. have removed from Broadway to their new and spacious store, No. 154 Chatham-st., where, with greatly increased facilities they will be enabled to supply hereafter the demand for their unrivaled
ELLIPTIC SPRING-BED BOTTOMS.
Parties who have been unable heretofore to procure our Beds may now order them with a certainty of their favors receiving prompt attention.
The immense number of Springs sold warrants us in reducing the price of the full size to $5 each. In addition to this, a liberal discount is made to dealers and agents buying by the quantity. Clergymen supplied at wholesale prices. Every reader should send for our descriptive Circular, Address
GEO. F. GRAY, Secretary,
No. 154 Chatham-st., N. Y.
P. S.—BEDSTEADS and BEDDING, of every description, at lowest possible prices. Exclusive agency for Palmer's Portable and Adjustable Mosquito Canopies. This is decidedly the finest article for the purpose ever before offered to the public. The trade supplied.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LITERARY.—THE PROPRIETORS OF A WELLestablished weekly paper, with an extensive circulation and good advertising patronage, which is increasing rapidly, would like to sell one-half interest to a gentleman acquainted with the business, and who would be willing to devote all his time to the business affairs of the paper. None but persons of responsibility need apply. Address J. L. MARCY, New-York Post-office.

$3.000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES an interest in a dining-saloon established in a business part of the City; or would join a party with equal amount of capital in opening one. Agents need not respond. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin tie for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two young English girls; the first would assist with the care of children, or would do fine washing; the waitress is competent, and would not object to do plain sewing if required; best of City reference from last places. Can be seen for three days at No. 464 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A trustworthy Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing or waiting in a small private family; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 70 North Moore-st., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, in a small respectable family; best of City reference. Call at No. 117 26th-st., 2d door from 7th-av., first flight of stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid and to help with children; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 East 16th-st., between 1st-av. and Stuyvesant-square.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and to assist with the care of children; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waiter in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 333 3d-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has got good City reference. Call at No. 147 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, or as laundress; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and waiting on a small private family; best of City reference; call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman, desiring a situation as chambermaid, is willing to do the fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 14 Grammercy-Park.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 245 7th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and good seamstress by a competent young woman; good city reference. Call at No. 115 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; is an English Protestant; the best of reference; can be seen between the Bowery and the Second-av., No. 39 5th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and nurse; has three years' City reference. Call at her present employers, No. 122 Second-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, by a Protestant girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 14 Charles-st. Good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress; fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very respectable Protestant woman. Apply on Thursday and Friday at her present employer's, No. 124 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, active young woman, a situation as a good chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is a good laundress and is very fond of children. Best of reference. No objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th st., near Broadway. Wages no object.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable German girl, who speaks English fluently, desires a situation in the above capacity; is an excellent chambermaid; can do up fine clothes neatly, and is a good waitress. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing. The best City reference given. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 40 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; has been accustomed to the business. Call for two days at No. 110 East 29th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by an active young girl as chambermaid or waitress; City references given. Call or address M. A. K., No. 212 West 25th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with fine washing and ironing. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 25 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as above in a private family; City reference given. Apply at No. 121 East 20th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can give best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at 177 East 35th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; has five years' City reference; call for two days at No. 112 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands soup, game, and all kinds of jellies; will assist in washing and ironing. Also, a situation by a respectable young woman as waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, and poultry; is a first-rate baker; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 110 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a steady, respectable woman; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; none need apply but a private family that resides a short distance in the country, and is willing to pay good wages. Apply for two days at No. 15 Renwick-st., near Canal-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; the best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a first-class family; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a first-class family; understands meats, poultry baking, and pastry, soups and jellies; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK, WHO PERfectly understands her business in all its branches, wants a situation; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business and can give the best of references. Inquire at No. 19 6th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook in a private family in this City; she is a good bread and biscuit baker and understands all kinds of desserts, as well as meats and vegetables; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WILling and obliging young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread, pies, &c., and washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress; would do general housework, if required; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway; wages no object.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by two respectable young girls, situations, one as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go as laundress. They have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation, in a small private family, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker and understands pastry; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wants a situation in a small private family; she is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., rear building, top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent and trustworthy woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker. The best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no friends in this country; a steady home preferred. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., room No. 10, front room, 2d floor, between Hester and Grand sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 15.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl as cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would take the place of laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st., 3d-floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good city references. Apply at No. 243 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROT

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW YORK TIMES, New-York City."

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, in ample time for the steamship *North Star*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10½ A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—IL POLIUTO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MONKEY BOY.

WINTER GARDEN—IRELAND AS IT IS—LAW FOR LADIES—BARNEY, THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST—FITZSMYTHE, OF FITZSMYTHE HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—WOMAN—SATAN ON EARTH—THE SURGEON OF PARIS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROB ROY—LAFITTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Further foreign news is obtained by the *Europa*, whose arrival at Halifax is telegraphed. The most important item is the announcement of the prevalence of a rumor that the British Government had already received a dispatch stating that GARIBALDI had made a triumphant entry into Naples on the 7th inst. Sardinia is displaying great activity in her preparations to intervene in Naples and in the Roman States. It is now stated that the Ex-King of the Two Sicilies will take refuge in Austria, and not in Spain, as originally intended. The Emperor of Austria has announced his intention to inaugurate important reforms in Hungary.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen and Southampton on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Europa* at Cape Race, the *Jura* at Quebec, and the *Kangaroo* at this port.

Our correspondence from Rio de Janeiro reaches to the 8th of August. There is no news of importance. The coffee crop of Brazil, notwithstanding the continuance of high prices, was unusually heavy. The exports during the month of July to the United States alone, reached 309,514 bags. The Princess ISABEL had attained her majority, and had taken the oath which will constitute her the Empress of Brazil in case of the death of her father, DON PEDRO II.

Brief accounts continue to reach us of the damage occasioned by the late terrible gale on the Gulf of Mexico. At Mobile, a third part of the city was flooded, and the loss is estimated at a million dollars. Several walls of warehouses and other buildings fell. The ship *R. H. Dixie*, reported wrecked in the bay, is a total loss, together with sixteen lives, including Capt. DIXIE.

The Prince of Wales visited the Central School at Hamilton yesterday morning, after which he held a *levée* at the Royal Hotel. He then opened the Provincial Exhibition, which promises to be a very successful one. The Prince subsequently lunched with the chief city authorities at the Royal Hotel, and then proceeded to the Burlington Beach to inaugurate the water works there. The Water-works Commission presented an address, when the Prince turned on the water and declared the works inaugurated. The Prince returned by steamer to Hamilton, passing up the bay. The Prince attended a ball at night. The Royal party leave for Detroit at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A telegram from Syracuse, that political nest in which so many curious chickens are hatched, announces that Mr. JOHN A. GREEN, the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, has received dispatches and letters from a majority of the members of that Committee, in which he is authorized, in view of the refusal of the Douglas managers to arrange a Fusion ticket with them, to repudiate and denounce any cooperation with the Cooper Institute movement, as one conceived by Douglas men and the Albany Regency. Every Breckinridge Press in the State, it is contended, will oppose it, though they would have indorsed the union proposed to and rejected by the Richmond-Cagger Committee.

Senator DOUGLAS yesterday proceeded from Rochester to Niagara Falls, meeting with the usual reception at all the stopping places along the route. At the Falls a large delegation received him, and crowds waited upon him at the hotel where he stopped. The only speech he made was at Albion, where he made a ten-minute address.

Another monster meeting of Republicans was held at Cooper Institute last evening, and an address made by Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, of New-Jersey. A large delegation of Wide-Awakes was present, and escorted the speaker to his quarters. The Republican Central Campaign Club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, will hold similar meetings, in the same place, every Thursday evening, until the end of the campaign.

The Tammany Democrats held, last evening, their several Ward primary meetings, for the purpose of electing delegates to their County, Congressional and Assembly Conventions. Several of the meetings adjourned without making nominations. The list of those made we publish elsewhere.

A tragedy of a horrible character occurred yesterday morning in Jersey City. A man named JAMES GUTHRIE, a Scotchman, made an attempt upon the life of his daughter, aged 14 years, striking her on the back of the head with a hatchet, and then inflicted wounds upon himself which will undoubtedly cause his death. The daughter alleges that he has on various occasions attempted to violate her person, and that the last attempt was made just prior to the commission of the double crime above stated.

In Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM yesterday granted a writ of restitution for the reinstatement of the City in possession of the West Washington Market. The contempt branch of the case will be argued to-day. The notorious emigrant ticket-swindler HENRY D. SMITHURST, of No. 109 West-street, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions, on the complaint of ARTHUR MCAULEY, of defrauding him of $60, in the purchase of a ticket for Liverpool, and in the exchange of American dollars for English gold. Judge RUSSELL, who occupied the Bench, deferred sentence until such time as he could read affidavits and obtain information relative to the defendant's general character.

There was a downward market for Stocks early in the day yesterday, but the decline brought forward a fresh demand at the Second Board, and prices ultimately closed steady: New-York Central, 88½; Erie, 33¼. No change in Money or Foreign Bills.

Flour and Wheat were plenty and cheaper. Corn was somewhat firmer. Cotton, Provisions, Whisky, Hay, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were generally in moderate request. A fair inquiry prevailed for Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Hides, Skins, Leather, Tallow, Hops, Codfish and Mackerel. The freight engagements, especially of Breadstuffs, were rather extensive. There were 434 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets were well supplied during the past week, there being 5,428 beeves, 137 milch cows, 581 veals, 17,079 sheep and lambs, and 4,414 hogs. The cattle trade was quite as good yesterday as could be expected, considering the numbers, 4,350 being on sale at ALLERTON'S alone. In quality there was a wide range, 9½c.@10c. being obtained for the best, of which there were scarcely enough; 8c.@8½c. for medium to fair; and 7c. down to 6c. for poor and scallawag steers, thin heifers and raw-boned old cows. The cattle were all sold, but slowly, and at declining rates towards night of Wednesday for the "tailings." Milch cows sell as heretofore, viz., slowly and at low prices. Veals are unchanged; they sell readily. Sheep and lambs are in large supply, the receipts being larger than during any previous week since October of last year. They sell at 25c.@50c. per head lower than last week. Swine are unchanged, with moderate receipts of live animals and a fair supply of dead ones.

Amos Kendall on Disunion.

We publish this morning a highly interesting correspondence between Ex-Speaker ORR and Hon. AMOS KENDALL on the subject of Secession. We commend it to the attention of the old Jackson Democrats, North and South. It will abundantly repay perusal, and may open their eyes to the dismal abyss of folly and ruin into which an active gang of political conspirators are endeavoring to plunge the people of the Southern States.

Gen. JACKSON'S two most intimate and confidential friends, personal and political, were FRANCIS P. BLAIR and AMOS KENDALL. Both were men of great political sagacity, of strong Democratic instincts, of unflinching courage, and devoted, heart and soul, to the fortunes of "Old Hickory." BLAIR was brought to Washington to edit the *Globe*, which became in his hands, backed as he was by the President, the most powerful partisan journal ever published in this country. KENDALL was Gen. JACKSON'S Postmaster-General, and was at all times his trusted friend. Both these men are Southerners by birth or association, and neither of them, while in public life, ever sympathized in the least with the Anti-Slavery movements of the day. Yet both are now vehemently hostile to the views and policy of Southern Democratic leaders. One is an active and zealous advocate of the Republican policy, and the other denounces, in strong and manly terms, the threats of disunion in which many Southern politicians permit themselves to indulge.

Mr. KENDALL'S letter is in the true spirit of old-fashioned Jacksonian Democracy. He denounces all attempts to break up the Union as treasonable,—and declares that they must and will be put down if necessary by force. He reminds Mr. ORR that 150,000 volunteers were ready to suppress the disunion movement in 1832, and tells him that 200,000 will really to put down any similar attempt that may be made now. He sets forth very clearly and forcibly the certain ruin in which the South would be involved by any such policy, and assures Mr. ORR that the great Middle and Western States will crush, effectually and forever, any movement that may aim at a dissolution of the Federal Union. He scouts as utterly false and dangerous, the claims of Southern politicians that Congress must interfere for the protection of slave property in the Territories, and warns Mr. ORR that any such power, if once conceded to the Federal Legislature, will eventually be used for the destruction of Southern interests, and he closes by urging the Conservative men of the whole country to unite, first for the purpose of putting down secession wherever it may be attempted, and then for the expulsion of the Republicans from power.

Every day's experience shows that the sentiment of the country, South as well as North, is running in a strong and resistless current against the schemes of the Disunionists. Nothing but time and reflection are needed to convince any man that such a remedy would only aggravate every evil which it is designed to cure,—and that, unless the South is resolved to rush headlong upon ruin, it must abandon all such projects and "fight *within* the Union," as Gov. WISE declares he intends to do, for the redress of whatever wrongs it may suffer at the hands of the Federal Government. Mr. KENDALL'S letter will offer to considerate men fresh reasons for coming to the same conclusion.

Steamboat Construction.

On various occasions of sacrifice to the Almighty Dollar we have called attention to the fact that perhaps ten thousand more victims would be drowned, roasted and quartered, to satisfy the greed of counting-room engineers. However familiar the public may have become with the details of these regularly-recurring ceremonials, the slaughter of three hundred innocents at a time may afford an apology for throwing out some hints as to better steamboat construction. We are aware that we contend against fearful odds in criticizing the present practice. American boats are the cheapest and lightest in the world, for their speed—their slender wooden hulls, girded by stiff "hogging frames," are so much better than iron bottoms and decks; the uninterrupted promenade from stem to stern, under the main deck and below the water line, is so much more attractive and convenient for the waiters, than narrow compartments dammed up by grim iron bulkheads; wooden clothing for boilers is never so much cheaper than iron jackets, and a pine tinder-box, generally, is a more cheaply-constructed and transported structure than a salamander safe. And, after all, there are millions of people who were never shipwrecked, just as there are millions of dollars that never were stolen.

And yet there are exacting people—never satisfied "to let well enough alone"—who persist in clogging the wheels of commerce by croaking their morbid fear of roasting and strangulation, and who believe in an absolute prevention. And they talk somewhat in this wise:

In virtue of the simple and well-authenticated fact that water will run down hill if there is nothing to prevent it, the probabilities are that if a large hole is by any means made below the water-line of either of the several thousand steamers which navigate our lakes and rivers, the vessel will fill and sink before the passengers can all be removed. Any other result would be miraculous. That chasms are likely to be torn in the sides of steamboats is as certain as it is that a schooner will sail the course she is steered. Recklessness and its consequences, not to speak of legitimate accidents, must always be anticipated; to contemplate untiring vigilance in the management of vessels is simply insane. Each and every person, then, that takes passage on a river or lake steamer is in constant and fearful peril; a sword is suspended over their heads by that most frail of threads, the conscientious vigilance of miscellaneous skippers and deck-hands of every craft afloat, from the scow blockading the channel to the clipper on the wind. There is no assurance against collision, and collision means foundering, and foundering means death. One careless or unlucky blow is enough.

To reform all this by evangelizing the race, would hardly improve the chances of the present generation of travelers. Since both criminal recklessness and accident must and will inevitably occur, the only reasonable means of safety is to construct boats that will not sink. And how almost ridiculously simple this is. Four or five bulkheads below the main deck—we do not mean potato bins, but solid bulkheads—dividing the hull into water-tight compartments, are practically proof against foundering. We never heard of a collision that could have resulted in foundering a boat so constructed. These means would have saved the *Lady Elgin*. And their absence is yet to bring unutterable sorrow into whole communities—it may be to-morrow. Think of it as you step on the gang-plank, travelers and excursionists—sudden death, widows, orphans, desolation wide and deep—all for the want of five hundred dollars, spent in bulkheads. Five hundred dollars would have saved the *Lady Elgin*—saved three hundred lives—saved crushing a thousand hearts. But it would have been five hundred almighty dollars, and the *Lady Elgin* would not have afforded dinners and berths to quite so many people at the least possible cost. There are certainly two sides to this story.

And there will be more collisions and foundrings; and wooden boats will burn hundreds of women and children; and wooden railway bridges will drop into abysses; and wooden cars will fly into splinters, impaling men by fifties and by hundreds; and wooden tenement-houses will roast families by the score; and the wooden public will lie down, as usual, under the bloody wheels of the almighty dollar. May Heaven preserve us!

The Artisans' Bank—Safety of the City Funds.

We are beginning to see the fruits of Mayor WOOD'S seizure of the public patronage. He removed Mr. SROUT as City Chamberlain, and got control of the City funds by placing them in a Bank known to be weak, and suspected of being more or less under corrupt influences. The Mayor's action was notoriously based on personal and political grounds; it had no regard whatever for the public welfare.

The result is precisely what was foreseen. By adroit management the Bank continued to give its stock an increased value in the street, but failed even then to satisfy the management of the Clearing-house of its safety, or of the prudent conduct of its affairs, and an investigation, entirely friendly in its character, was ordered. This inquiry produced no evidence seriously impairing the solvency of the institution, and the report was favorable to the Bank. Balances which had been allowed to drag were taken up; the direction pledged itself that in its future operations these deficiencies should not be permitted to occur. Subsequent developments, however, satisfied the associated banks that the conduct of the concern was extremely, if not criminally, faulty. It was charged, upon what appeared to be adequate authority, that of the meagre capital of $600,000, nearly one-third was unaccounted for; while it was believed that the funds of the City were loaned to outside parties upon call, without anything like sufficient security for their return. In view of these injurious impressions, the Clearing-house ordered a reëxamination of the affairs of the bank, ominously intrusting a portion of the duty to the Committee upon Suspensions. From this inquest the institution has shrunk. The management declares that the course of the Clearing-house is dictated by a spirit of persecution, and refuses to be the object of indignities, which, it insists, are the offspring of a private and interested animosity. Withdrawing from the Associated Board, it announces that a leading Wall-street bank will hereafter be the medium of its exchanges.

Whether or not the charges in which this state of affairs originated are well grounded, is a question wide of our present purpose. It is quite possible that partizan jealousy has had some hand in the sorrows of the bank. The officers, unfortunately, have not been so independent of party as to exempt them from such attacks; indeed, the Bank publicly founded its pretensions to the custody of the City funds, upon its services in the election of the Chief Magistrate of the City. It cannot, therefore, justly claim any exemption from the vicissitudes of party warfare. It may also be true, and, in fact, it may be quite safe to admit the fact, that other banks of first-rate position are actually culpable of much greater looseness in the management of their funds, lending them at call upon anything but safe or readily-convertible securities. Such abuses are the constant attendants of seasons of daring and successful speculation like the present. But the fact affords no justification of the Artisans' Bank, assuming the imputations to its discredit to be well based. Its capital was too small to authorize the risks which institutions of five times the resources might have ventured to encounter; and in the control of the large public trust of which it was the custodian, an additional motive to extreme caution should have been suggested. If, therefore, it be faulty, as its accusers allege, and as its reluctance to face an exhaustive scrutiny gives strong collateral reason to suspect, there is no palliation for those in charge, who, appreciating all the circumstances, have willfully pushed the institution to this embarrassing extremity. If it be at all a desirable object with them to place themselves right before the public, and to recover some portion of the popular confidence they possessed before this unpleasant *dénouement*, there is but one obvious course available. Let the Chamberlain at once transfer the public money to some institution, the solvency of which is undoubted, and then, if the Bank can sustain itself outside of the general organization, let it by all means do so. The first thing is to see that the City Treasury suffers no loss.

THE NEW MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. LINDSAY, whose mission to the United States has been the subject of such varied comment on both sides of the Atlantic, is a passenger by the *Europa*, due at Boston to-day. The resolution of the British shipowners against the mission, and the objections raised by the London *Times*, have not shaken the determination of the Government to send Mr. LINDSAY to Washington. The precise nature of this gentleman's visit does not seem to be generally understood. He does not come to this country in any representative capacity, or to interfere in any way with the duties or prerogatives of the recognized Ambassador. As a business man, largely engaged in the shipping interest, Mr. LINDSAY goes to Washington to discuss, in a friendly way, subjects with which he is perfectly familiar, and to aid Lord LYONS with his practical experience and knowledge. Mr. LINDSAY visits this country as Mr. COBDEN recently visited France; and though the latter did not undertake to perform any of the legitimate duties of the British Ambassador at Paris, his aid was willingly accepted and his services proved to be of the very greatest value. There was every probability that, with the aid of so practical, intelligent, and business-like assistant as Mr. LINDSAY, Lord LYONS would have succeeded in arriving at some understanding with our Government on those very important questions of shipping and commerce that both countries are anxious to see adjusted. Unfortunately, however, for British shipping interests, and for the furtherance of British free trade policy, we have been warned by British journals and British shipowners to look with distrust upon this mission, and with disfavor upon the gentleman to whom it has been confided. The London *Times* and the Society of British Shipowners have acted unwisely, for the maritime interest of their country, in attempting to throw discredit on Mr. LINDSAY'S mission. They would have done better to have remained silent; for the course they have thought proper to pursue can have no other effect than that of heaping fresh difficulties in the envoy's path.

Napoleon III. and the Murats.

The Emperor of the French is tormented, like other fortunate people, by needy and ambitious relations. His cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON, son of JEROME, has given him a world of trouble, by proving himself a most fretful soldier in time of peace, and a most laggard citizen in time of war, exciting all the disorganizing elements of French society by constant outbreaks of opposition to the policy of his imperial cousin, and seriously endangering the relations of France with the rest of Europe by his open intrigues for the Etrurian crown during the period of the Italian war. It is indeed asserted, and very positively, by persons who should be well informed, that the revelations with which Mr. KINGLAKE from time to time astounds the English House of Commons on the subject of the French Emperor's policy and intentions, come to that worthy gentleman from his intimate friend of the *Palais Royal*, and are intended to thwart and embarrass the Imperial action to the possible profit of Prince NAPOLEON. A new annoyance of the same kind has just been evoked by the critical position of the Neapolitan dynasty. Prince LUCIEN MURAT has advanced the most emphatic pretensions to the crown of the Two Sicilies, and having been rebuked by the official *Moniteur*, has replied in a justificatory letter, in which he assumes that if the popular vote of Naples should call him to the throne, the Emperor would be bound by his proclaimed policy of non-intervention to permit this new elevation of the House of Murat. The too aspiring representative of the soldier-king who failed the first NAPOLEON in his hour of need, forgets that he is now a French Prince, and that the consent of his imperial cousin, while it would not, of course, be necessary to his election by the people of Naples, would be absolutely essential to his acceptance of their proffered gift. This is a most important element in the calculations of the would-be successor of young BOMBA, and there can be small question that in the present state of European feeling, NAPOLEON III. will put a very decisive veto on any course of action which might for a moment warrant the Anti-Napoleonic parties of England and Germany in the supposition that he means to repeat the great error of his uncle's life, and set about tormenting Europe and embarrassing France with a network of petty Bonapartist monarchies. If Prince MURAT longs for a throne, he will do well to return to Florida, and take his chances in the chaos of our coming Southern Confederacy.

Breckinridge and Disunion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read an article in the TIMES a few days ago, reflecting on Mr. BRECKINRIDGE for not replying to the questions put to Mr. DOUGLAS at Norfolk, and answered by him: "That he would, in case of an attempted secession by any of the Southern States, use the Army and Navy to coerce them." Now, unless I am greatly mistaken, I read an editorial in the TIMES some weeks ago, arguing that, in case of the election of a Republican President, it would be wise to let a seceding State alone, withdrawing all official intercourse, Post-office facility, &c., and trusting to time and reflection to produce a change in the Southern mind on this subject.

If this would be good policy for a Republican President, why not for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE? Should he be elected, (and I consider him the only alternative to Mr. LINCOLN,) he would doubtless administer the Government according to the Constitution and his oath of office, using the best means at his command for that purpose. I think it would be far better for a President or Senator to be entirely free to act as his judgment might dictate to be best, when called on to act, than to be hampered by pledges, however patriotic. A BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

If these are the views of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE why did he not say so? He made the Lexington speech for the express purpose of repelling calumnies and dispelling doubts as to his political position. He complained especially that he had been held up to the country as a Disunionist,—and protested, with great vehemence, his devotion to the Union and the Constitution. While he was about it, he ought to have made clean work of it. He ought to have met the question fairly,—as DOUGLAS did, and told the country what he would do, or advise, in the event of LINCOLN'S election. It is not what he would do *as President*, in case of an attempted secession:—no secession is threatened in such a case. The Secessionists desire his election; he is their candidate. But what course would he advise if LINCOLN should be elected? Would he join the Secessionists? Would he advise resistance? Or would he do what every other candidate stands pledged to do, insist on maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union, whoever may be elected President?

Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing that we have urged absolute inaction on the part of the General Government towards a seceding State,—though we have very little doubt that, if this policy were practicable, it would very speedily induce her return to the Federal Councils. But if Mr. BRECKINRIDGE advocates such a course, let him say so. Let the country know his sentiments on the subject,—whatever they may be.

DISUNION RAVINGS—ASSASSINATION AND THE SCAFFOLD.—Ever since his affair with Mr. POTTER, the Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR has been very eager for bloodshed. He seems to think it absolutely necessary to his peace of mind that he should kill somebody. Having been unsuccessful in all attempts to get up a fight according to the usual method, he now resorts to the somewhat unusual course of advertising his determination to turn assassin. The Norfolk, Va., *Herald* has the following paragraph concerning a speech which he recently made in that City:

"Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, in his Ashland Hall speech, while commenting on the reply of Mr. DOUGLAS to the secession question propounded to him in Norfolk, wound up with the startling declaration that if a President of the United States should have the temerity to use force to prevent the secession of a Southern State or States from the Union, and no effort from any other quarter should be put forth to resist the exercise of federal power, *he, the Hon. Roger A., solitary and alone, would be the Brutus to plant a dagger in his heart.*"

It is almost incredible that any man holding a respectable position in society should venture upon such a declaration as this. If we believed Mr. PRYOR to be in earnest, we should consider him unfit for the companionship of honest men. Partisan frenzy may excuse a great many extravagances of statement,—but it generally stops short of open threats of assassination. Mr. PRYOR was probably talking for effect. He desired to make a sensation, and used the language quoted merely to convince his audience that he was a fearful fellow, and was very much opposed to LINCOLN'S election. He probably felt less bloodthirsty in the morning.

There is a Breckinridge Elector in Tennessee, however, who seems to be still more desperate in his purposes than Mr. PRYOR. The Virginia "Brutus" does not propose to dirk the President unless he shall attempt to suppress rebellion. He intends to await this "overt act,"—and then, if nobody else comes forward to do the deed, he proposes to "plant a dagger in Mr. LINCOLN'S heart." Col. CROZIER, however, of Tennessee, has not the remotest idea of waiting for any such contingency. He has been making a speech lately, in which he thus lays down his platform:

"It has been asked what would Breckinridge men do in case of the election of LINCOLN. He did not know what others might advise or propose to do in such a contingency—*for himself he never would submit—never—never—never. From the hour in which Lincoln was inaugurated he was proud to be a rebel*—he would *mount the scaffold* in such a cause. He would consider LINCOLN a perjured traitor when he took the oath to support the Constitution. It had been said that the South should wait for some overt act of aggression. *He would pursue no such policy.* Tyranny advanced with slow and cautious approaches. He would not wait till bound hand and foot. He would meet it on the threshold. *The milder Mr. Lincoln might make his government—the hotter should be the war he would make upon it.*"

That, now, comes square up to the secession standard. The milder the Government, the hotter the war Col. CROZIER will wage upon it. Such mildness may be dangerous. It may win the confidence of the South itself. It may lead even Southern slaveholders to perceive that their rights and true interests are still safe under the Constitution, and that they have no shadow of ground for resistance or complaint. This will never do. Col. CROZIER will meet this danger at the threshold. His method of doing it, however, is somewhat original:—he means to "*mount the scaffold*" in the cause. We respect his sagacity, and admire his pluck. If he enters on the war he proposes, we presume he will meet the end he predicts. But his example will not prove seductive.

THAT JAPANESE BILL.—What is the matter with the Japanese bill? Have the Councilmen lost courage in the matter? Are they afraid to push it through *before election*? It certainly hangs fire in a very mysterious manner. The Committee is dumb,—not a word is said about "items"—even Alderman BOOLE preserves a mysterious silence on the subject. Meantime the LELANDS, who incurred enormous expenses in the matter, are kept out of their money with the prospect of being compelled to "shin it" until after the Municipal election in December.

MR. SCOTT RUSSELL AND THE GREAT EASTERN.—The friends of Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL will be pleased to hear that the arbitration between that gentleman and the Great Ship Company has been brought to a conclusion, and that an award has been given in Mr. RUSSELL'S favor. The arbitrators were Messrs. FOWLER and MCLEAN, with Mr. HAWKSHAW, as referee. These three gentlemen are at the head of the Engineering profession in England, and in every way qualified for such an office. They were to decide any differences arising between Mr. RUSSELL and the Company, as to fulfillment of contract to fit out the *Great Eastern* to a specified extent, and they have, after nearly twelve months' protracted sitting, at length declared that Mr. RUSSELL has fulfilled that contract, and that £22,000 or $110,000, is due to him.

THE POPULATION OF KANSAS.—The census of 31 counties in Kansas, all but 9, gives an aggregate population of 81,445. The returns to come in will probably carry the whole number to 90,000 at least. It is believed that at least 25,000 have gone to the mines, or left the Territory in consequence of the failure of crops. During the past season 1,651 men, 1,338 wagons, 492 mules, and 14,312 oxen, have been employed in transporting merchandise from Atchison alone across the plains. This includes only the regular traders and freighters.

Musical.

The Academy of Music was last night filled for the first time this season with a really "operatic" audience, and New-York may now be lawfully assumed to have returned to its Lares and Penates. Familiar loveliness bloomed in the boxes; familiar devotion lounged through the corridors, sighed over the palings of each small paradise, and fixed its telescopes in the good old fashion from the parquet upon the dress-circle, with an air which seemed to say with GOETHE, in the song,

"How rich a heaven! Star on star!
Who knows your several names?"

The *morale* of such an audience always has its effect upon the stage, and the "Sicilian Vespers" was a greater success, accordingly, than it could possibly have been ten days ago. The costumes, decorations, and the general *mise en scene* recalled the triumph of last season, but in other respects the first real "blood" may be said to have been drawn last night by this elaborate, passionate, and powerful opera. Mme. COLSON looked, as she always does, like MIRABEAU'S *Sophié*, and sang not only with all her usual finish, grace and daintiness, but with more than her usual *abandon* and spirit. Her *duo* in the third act with STIGELLI, in spite of the intensely unromantic appearance of that Teutonic tenor, was the most intensely affectionate piece of lyrical expression imaginable, and touched the tenderest sensibilities of the house in the most perceptible manner. The *quatuor* of the same act would have been equally striking had the heavier *rôles* been as felicitously represented as those of the tenor and soprano. But we must admit that the mysterious indisposition of Signor SUSINI proved throughout the evening a serious drawback upon the effect of the whole Opera. The "Vespers" was, however, most brilliantly received, and will, doubtless, be repeated. To-night we have "La Traviata" at the Academy, with Madame FABBRI against the *Paulina* of Mme. CORTESI at Niblo's.

OBITUARY.

—Mrs. Harney, wife of Gen. Harney, of the United States Army, died at her residence, No. 28 Rue de Berri, Paris, on Monday, 27th ult. The funeral services over her remains took place at the Church of St. Phillippe, Faubourg St. Honore, with all the solemn and imposing ceremonials of the Roman Catholic Church, of which she was a member. Among those who did honor to her remains, were her son, son-in-law and nephew; Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, Mr. Calhoun, a planter from Louisiana, Col. Stewart, son of Commodore Stewart, and many others. The services at the church occupied more than an hour, and were very grand and impressive.

— Old Lizzy Gray died on the farm of D. E. T. Mims, Edgefield, S. C., at the advanced age of 127 years. Her physician, in an obituary notice which appears in the Edgefield *Advertiser*, says that "she was imported from Africa during the Revolution, after having borne four children in that country. During the Revolution she was a prisoner on board a British ship. She was educated in her youth under the influence of Mahommedan tenets, and although she united herself many years ago to the Methodist Church, she ever said that Christ built He first church in Mecca, and He grave was da.'"

—Mr. Phineas Upham, one of the "solid men of Boston," died in that city on Friday. He had been engaged in mercantile pursuits there for 40 years.

—Jesse Wadham, of Moscow, N. Y., died a few days since, aged 87 years. He had lived in that town ever since its first settlement in 1810.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa at Halifax.

Rumored Triumphal Entry of Garibaldi into Naples.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool, *viâ* Queenstown, arrived here, at 11 o'clock today. The statement that she was signaled yesterday was an error. She passed Cape Race on Monday evening.

The *Europa* left Liverpool at noon of the 8th, and Queenstown the evening of the 9th. She will leave for Boston at about 3 P. M. to-day, where she will be due at midnight of Thursday.

I am informed, and think the statement reliable, that the British Government received a dispatch after the *Europa* left Liverpool that GARIBALDI entered Naples triumphantly and without opposition on the 7th.

The *Europa* has 169 passengers for Boston. She passed, Sept. 13, in lat. 51° 14', lon. 29° 30', the American bark *White Sea*, bound west.

We have the following additional news, *viâ* Queenstown, to that telegraphed from Cape Race:

BOLOGNA, Saturday, Sept. 8.

An insurrectionary movement has taken place in the province of Pesaro; 400 insurgents have attacked and defeated the Papal troops.

The telegraphic communication with Naples was interrupted. TURIN, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The manager of the Southern Railway has been requested to prepare for an extraordinary transport of troops. The third, fourth and eighth *corps d'armée* are about to be placed on a war footing, and the soldiers on furlough have received orders to join their regiments. PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 8.

VERTAIF EFFENDI has received information by telegraph that his full powers for the signature of the Convention are *en route* for Paris.

At 3:20 P. M. the Bourse opened flat, but afterwards became firmer—rentes being last quoted at 68f., or 5c. higher than yesterday.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The Emperor has received Counts SZECHEN and APPONGA, who exposed to his Majesty the historical rights of Hungary. The Emperor pronounced himself in favor of the Hungarian programme, which, it is said, will be adopted with an amendment presented by Count HARTIG, and concerted between the latter and the Hungarian delegates. Nevertheless, it is still expected that during the first sitting of the Reichurst, an autograph letter of the Emperor will be produced reëstablishing the principle of the autonomy of the provinces, and announcing the reforms to be immediately promulgated.

Senor SOZLLO GUSADA, the Spanish Minister at Turin, after a stay at Vienna of several days, during which he had a conference with Count RECHBERG, has left for his post.

It is believed here that the King of Naples will not proceed to Spain, but will come to Austria. Preparations are being made at the imperial castle at Holzendorf, near Baden, for receiving their Neapolitan majesties.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Preparations for Operations against the Hostile Indians—Movements of the Military.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Active preparations are going on in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments for the prosecution of the war against the hostile Indian tribes.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. WINDER, First Artillery, has his leave of absence extended two months, and Capt. SACKET, First Cavalry, thirty days. At the expiration of his leave, Capt. S. will report in person at the War Department.

The resignation of Lieut. CORNELIUS D. HENDREN, Third Infantry, has been accepted by the President.

Leave of absence for four months is granted to Surgeon FOARD.

Lieut.-Col. HARDEE, First Cavalry, is assigned to the command of Fort Cobb, but will not join the station till the 1st of February next.

Leave of absence of fifteen days has been granted to Major ANDERSON, Second Artillery. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Capt. INGRAHAM, Chief of the Ordnance and Hydrography Bureau, was to-day ordered to the command of the steam sloop-of-war *Richmond*.

It is said that several of the bids under the Pacific Telegraph proposals have been withdrawn. A decision will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury in a day or two.

Mr. LAREINTREE will leave for Mexico with Minister MCLANE on Saturday, as Secretary of Legation.

Commander MAURY has obtained leave of absence for six weeks to visit Europe.

Assistant Secretary of State, TRESCOTT, has returned after several weeks' absence in South Carolina.

The United States Circuit Court.

TERMINATION OF THE SUIT AGAINST ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

In the Circuit Court of the United States here to-day, before Judges NELSON and SHIPMAN, in the case of the Bank of Norwalk *vs.* Adams Express Company, the jury found a verdict for the defendants. The action was to recover $2,971 sent by the Bank through the Express on the discount of a forged note sent to the Bank through the Express. The Court held that an Express Company is not an insurer or guaranteer of the genuineness of paper sent through it, and has the right to deliver the avails of a note to the party from whom it receives the note, even though the Bank, sending the avails, supposes it is sending them to some one else.

Another Collision on the Lakes.

SARNIA, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The propeller *Wabash Valley*, from Sarnia, bound to Chicago, collided with an unknown propeller, twenty miles south of Thunder Bay Islands, on Sunday night. After the collision the captain ran the boat on the reef to prevent her sinking. The clerk arrived here this morning, and says the boat will be a total wreck unless assisted immediately. The captain and crew remain on board.

Nominations for Congress.

PLATTSBURGH, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

WM. A. WHEELER, of Malone, was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixteenth District to day. BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Republican Convention in the Ninth District, to-day, nominated G. F. BAILEY, of Fitchburgh, for Congress. ELI THAYER now represents the District.

State Assembly Nominations.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Republicans of the First District to-day unanimously renominated Hon. D. C. LITTLEJOHN for Assembly. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and Mr. LITTLEJOHN was sent for and addressed the Convention, taking occasion to vindicate his course at Albany last Winter.

The Baltimore Mayoralty.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

CHARLES M. KEYSER declines accepting the nomination of the Unionists and the Americans for the Mayoralty of Baltimore, owing to bad health.

A Bloody Fight Between Cherokees.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Tuesday, Sept. 18.

A fight took place here this evening between a party of Cherokees. The encounter was savage and bloody; knives and pistols were used with murderous energy on both sides. Two men were killed, and two others mortally wounded. The affray grew out of a family feud, which nothing but blood could reconcile.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

A fire, this morning, destroyed EDWARD EVANS' camphene, alcohol and turpentine manufactory, on John-street, above Wood. Loss $20,000. Partially insured.

The Fulton Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The steamship *Fulton*, outward bound, passed Cape Race at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning. All well.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The *America* sailed at 10:30 this morning, with 38 passengers for Liverpool and 25 for Halifax—no specie.

THE PRINCE AT HAMILTON.

He is Welcomed to the Central School by Four Thousand Children—Opening of the Agricultural Fair—Inauguration of the Water-Works—Grand Ball, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 19—10 P. M.

The Prince received an address from the Baptists and the Hamilton Literary Association early this morning. He then held a *levée* which was thronged; then in uniform visited the Central School, where he was welcomed by four thousand school children, who sang to him and presented an address. From there he proceeded to the Royal Hotel, where he gave a grand state lunch to forty people, and at which the three customary toasts were drank.

The opening of the agricultural exhibition was conducted with great form and most imposing ceremonies—the Prince and his advisers considering the display of stock and products a very unusually fine one.

The event of the day was the inauguration of the Hamilton Water-Works. Through the misunderstanding of a direction the Prince's carriage was driven far out of its proper course, and he was compelled to go by land instead of in the beautifully decorated steamer. The consequence was that the Royal party reached the works an hour in advance of the others, and spent the time in the most democratic manner—pitching quoits and attempting "duck and drake."

The inauguration consisted of an address, the turning of a velvet-covered crank, and a view of a jet of water sent one hundred and fifty feet in the air. The Prince's coachman appeared in colored livery for the first time.

The Ball is a grand success—a tremendous jam—with a good supper and splendid music. Hamilton is thus far ahead of all her sister cities with the exception of the ball at Montreal, the like of which has never been approached on the continent. The Prince, as usual, has thus far danced every time, and does not intend to leave until 4 in the morning.

The Canadian officials who accompany the Prince are not permitted to lodge with him or his immediate suite, nor do they lunch or drive with him, save on special invitation; nevertheless, they live in great style, having carriages, liveried drivers and footmen, a special table at the hotel, and sentinels, who pompously pace up and down before their hotel rooms. It is certainly the most absurd affectation of state we have ever seen, and the remarks of their constituents forbode the result of the next general election in a way not complimentary to the present incumbents.

The Prince will, after a few formalities at the Agricultural Exhibition, leave, to-morrow, for Detroit by a special Royal train, which starts at 2 P. M., reaching Windsor at 8 o'clock, and by ferry-boat to Detroit, arriving at a 8¼ o'clock. The courtesy of Superintendent COLPOYS has enabled me to be one of the guests of the company, and I hope to send, to-morrow, an account of a great and enthusiastic welcome given the Prince by the citizens of Michigan. HOWARD.

THE PRINCE'S NEW-YORK BALL.

WHY SHOULD WE SEND ABROAD FOR A LADY TO OPEN THE BALL?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an inquiry through your columns as to the necessity or propriety of inviting a lady from Washington, charming and elegant though she be, to open a ball given by New-York gentlemen to Lord RENFREW? The lady in question will have a previous opportunity of dispensing graceful hospitality, and is not a New-Yorker in any connection. I claim to be a New-York matron, by birth and residence, am no dancer, and shall not even be present at the Ball, but surely we have among our own gay circle, a bevy of young and lovely dancers who might fitly lay claim to the honor designed for a lady from another State. In my opinion, strict etiquette would assign a married lady for the first partner to Lord RENFREW. If he is, unfortunately, denied the right of selection, and it would perhaps seem invidious were I to name the lady who appears to me to be the fitting person, why may not the gentlemen managers, from a list very easily made out, draw a lot for the fortunate lady? New-York ladies are admitted to possess as much beauty, more style and quite as much grace as those of any city in the Union, and while I do not seek the honor of dancing with so distinguished a guest, for which honor, thirty years ago, I might have had a right to compete, yet in justice to my young towns-women, I must enter this protest of

A NEW-YORK MATRON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1860.

THE STORM IN THE GULF.

Immense Damage at Mobile—A Third Part of the City Flooded—The Wreck of the Dixie—Sixteen Lives Lost.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

The Mobile papers of Sunday report a terrib'e storm on Saturday. Steamers and the shipping are much damaged. The water covered the sidewalks half way between Water and Royal streets. Several walls of warehouses and other buildings fell. About 40,000 sacks of salt were destroyed. GOODMAN'S warehouse was burnt with 3,000 bales of cotton. POMEROY & MARSHALL'S lime warehouse was fired and burnt with impunity, being inaccessible by the firemen. It is feared that great damage to the vessels on the coast has been done. Estimated loss $500,000.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Sept. 18.

The storm has flooded a third part of the city, and the loss is estimated at a million of dollars.

The ship *R. H. Dixie* has been totally wrecked. Sixteen lives were lost, including that of Capt. DIXIE.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

Gen. SCOTT returned to the head-quarters of the army in this City, on Monday last. He looks remarkably well, and attends to his duties as punctually as ever.

All the troops forming Major STERNES' column, had reached him at last advices, and were detailed for active service in the field against the Snake Indians, at Honey Lake. He expects to speedily terminate the Indian troubles in that region.

An order from the head-quarters of the army, New-York, directs Company E, Second Artillery, now at Fort Smith, to repair forthwith to the arsenal, Augusta, Georgia, and take post there. Capt. A. ELZEY, now on leave, and Lieut. LONG, will accompany the troops.

A detachment of 54 men, commanded by Capt. D. DAVIDSON, 2nd Infantry, left Fort Abercrombie on the 25th of August, to pursue a band of Lissiton Indians, who had stolen a number of horses and cattle, belonging to settlers in the vicinity of Lakes Travers and Big Stone, Indian Territory.

The recruits, now *en route* to Oregon, will halt at Walla-Walla, that the numerical defects of some companies of the 9th Infantry, at that place, may be made good from their ranks. Only those, recruits, left after the wants of the 9th are supplied, will proceed as originally ordered, to Fort Vancouver.

If the order of the Navy Department be obeyed, the United States steam gunboat *Pawnee* will sail to-day for the Gulf of Mexico. She will take to Vera Cruz Flag-officer JARVIS, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Home squadron.

We have, from the Brazil squadron, through a South American letter in the London *Times*, 12 days later news than that last received by the Department, which was dated July 23. The United States frigate *Congress* was preparing to leave St. Catherines for Rio, where she would remain some months. The steamer *Argentine*, of the Exploring Expedition, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 1st ult., and it was supposed the officers of the party were about leaving for the United States. The *Dolphin* was bending sails at Buenos Ayres, where there were seven men-of-war at anchor. There was no United States naval vessels at Montevideo. The *Pulaski* steamer, *en route* to Paraguay, had been heard from up the river. The steamer *Seminole* had not reached Rio. The location of the brig *Bainbridge* is not given, but it is probable that she sailed for Boston.

A Board of Engineers met at Philadelphia yesterday, in compliance with a recent order of the Navy Department, to examine candidates for admission to the corps.

On to-morrow the New-York common school cadet, Master SHULTZ, will leave for Annapolis. Young LEDUCKER has already reported at West Point.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Tuesday.

The Pioneers of the Examining Board have arrived here. They commence their labors at once on the *Franklin*. Several of them are opposed to steam altogether, while others are equally favorable to it. Mr. DELANO, from New-York, is expected hourly.

FROM UTAH.

Delegate Hooper before his Constituents—Actual Condition of Mormonism—Interesting Law-Suits—The Transit Lines—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Aug. 24, 1860.

Last Sunday morning, Hon. W. H. HOOPER, Utah delegate to Congress, addressed the congregation in the Bowery, in this city. The honorable gentleman modestly said little concerning his achievements in Congress. He expatiated largely upon the great peace and happiness enjoyed by his Salt Lake brethren, and stated explicitly that he considered them the happiest people he ever met with. Mr. HOOPER evidently "felt good," for he energetically affirmed that his "mission" to Washington had taught him the value of his religion, and caused him to like it more than ever he did before. BRIGHAM said the delegate had done his duty—had done the best he knew how. The conflict between Mormonism and its enemies was of the "irrepressible" kind, and of course the "Saints" would eventually conquer, and ride in the triumphal chariot. A poor time for Gentile enemies then, and a hard road for them to travel. Mr. HOOPER's first sitting in Congress is undoubtedly considered by his friends here in the light of a decided success. The death of the Anti-Polygamy bill is evidently believed to be no little thing, while the obtaining of favorable action upon certain old pecuniary claims on the Federal Government naturally predisposes the delegate's constituents to meet him with a smile, and a cheerful, nervous, muscular grasp of the hand. With the Gentile portion of the community here, I believe he stands about as fair as any Mormon, being well known through his business relations.

In the afternoon Mr. GEORGE Q. CAMERON, late President of the Mormon Churches in the States, and General Superintendent of the Mormon immigration, gave a rather flattering account of the state of things East, from a Mormon point of view. Prejudice was breaking down, and a spirit of inquiry was abroad. Perhaps the Mormon authorities will take advantage of this, and prepare to push forward their notions with persistency and renewed energy.

I perceive by the Eastern papers that the subject of the Mormons selling out and emigrating *en masse* to some distant retreat in the Eastern Archipelago or elsewhere has been brought again before the public by the return from the East of Capt. WALTER M. GIBSON. I am inclined to think that BRIGHAM never seriously thought of such a thing as selling out, nor made any proposition of the kind. But I may be mistaken. Certainly, the Mormons of these parts do not look and act as if they intended, or were ready to sell out. That subject is generally met here with a contemptuous turn up of the nose. Capt. GIBSON himself lectured here last Winter, in the Tabernacle, very hard and very enthusiastically on the Archipelago, but I do not perceive that he made any permanent or even moderately enduring impression. If the Captain could bring to Utah the mild, delightful climate, the fertile soil, the luxuriant vegetation, the abundant and exquisitely flavored fruits, the gigantic timber, and the magnificent flora of those far-distant Islands, I have no doubt the Mormons would be glad for him to do it. But further those deponents say not.

BRIGHAM, however, told Capt. VAN VLIET, three years ago, that he (BRIGHAM,) was on the "backbone of the animal," and he "intended to stay there," though he might not always stick to the one identical place on it.

Day before yesterday the Probate Court of this County adjudicated on the case of CLAWSON *vs.* HARTNETT, the latter our late Secretary. Mr. STEPHEN DE WOLFE, administrator of Mr. HARTNETT, appeared on that side of the case, and Mr. W. G. MILLS appeared for Mr. CLAWSON. Perhaps it will be remembered that in this case the Probate Court issued an attachment with the design of bringing Mr. HARTNETT back to this city when leaving it last Summer. He had not paid the rent of his office which he hired of said CLAWSON. This being in the days of Judge SINCLAIR, he issued an injunction, staying the proceedings of the Probate Court. So Mr. HARTNETT continued his journey unmolested to St. Louis, where he has since died. The "escape" of Secretary HARTNETT furnished inspiration for some not very elegant poetry or rhyme in the *Mountaineer*, which was replied to in style equally elegant in the *Valley Tan*. It is now alleged that the injunction of Judge SINCLAIR was informal and therefore void. So the Probate Court having the case in hand, has decided in favor of CLAWSON—damages $275.

A case of greater interest and importance is also now in hand, the "Deseret Currency Association *vs.* United States Marshal DOTSON," for carrying away and damaging certain copper-plate engravings belonging to said Association. Damages, three thousand dollars. This case is an offshoot of the notorious forgery of Quartermaster's drafts last Summer. It appears that in searching the shop of MCKENSIE, the engraver, for evidence of the draft forgery, Marshal DOTSON carried off the said plates of the Deseret Currency Association, they being on MCKENSIE's premises, and took them to Camp Floyd. He afterward offered to return them, but the Association would not receive them on account of alleged damage they had sustained after he conveyed them away. Now the case is before the Probate Court, the Marshal being sued for damages.

The firm of HOCKADAY, BURR & Co. are selling out to STAINES, NEEDHAM & Co. W. JENNINGS has bought the stock of Messrs. YOUNG & IRWIN. So the number of Gentile merchants is decreasing while that of Mormon merchants is increasing.

Teamsters are not quite so plentiful here as they were a year or two ago. MILLER, RUSSELL & Co. are advertising for one hundred to drive cattle to Pike's Peak, at $40 per month.

During the present month the weather has been rather warm, the thermometer ranging about 100° at midday. This scorches the grass on the ranges not a little.

The first company of Mormon hand-cart immigrants is expected to arrive this week.

As anticipated in a former letter, the *Mountaineer*, on closing the first year of its existence, is suspended till the arrival of a supply of paper and new type.

A New-York correspondent of the above paper states that he was the only person who could talk to the Japanese in their own tongue, or in a tongue which they could understand, without the aid of an interpreter. He makes the rather startling statement, that the Ambassadors came because they could not help it. Hear him:

"They said to me that this Embassy was compulsory, having been insisted upon, with threats of another expedition if refused, by the American Minister, HARRIS, at Jeddo."

A case of sun-stroke occurred about a week ago. JOHN and MARTIN SMITH were bringing some loose stock from Echo Kanyon to this valley, when JOHN was suddenly so affected by the sun as to become partially insane. He went into the brush, and wandered about incessantly until found, two days afterwards, in an exhausted state. He is rapidly recovering.

Deputy Quartermaster-General CROSSMAN, it is said, has obtained leave of absence, and will be succeeded by Capt. CLEARY.

Col. P. St. GEORGE COOKE arrived at Camp Floyd on Saturday, with eighty recruits, a similar number having been left at Camp Scott.

THOMAS ISAACS and SAMUEL WALSH were, a few days ago, in default of $100 bail, committed to the County Jail, to appear at the next regular term of the Probate Court to answer to the charge of stealing a number of revolvers from a train of emigrants. Stealing is one of the most flourishing institutions of Utah, though we have not heard quite so much about it since the Mormon judiciary had things pretty much their own way, being left to themselves by the Federal Judiciary.

An affair of a singular nature occurred lately in this region. Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, of Union, sometimes called Little Cottonwood, left his home June 18, and wandered into the mountains, in a state of mental aberration, having a very strong impression that somebody wanted to kill him. Though diligent search was made for him, no trace of his whereabouts could be discovered, until the 17th inst., when he returned home pretty much himself again mentally, but a mere skeleton corporeally. He reported that he had been all the time in the mountains between Big and Little Cottonwoods, and had lived on frogs, lizards, grasshoppers, leaves and water. He had no knife, coat or blanket with him, and he suffered greatly from the frequent violent storms of hail and rain. He heard the music of BRIGHAM's picnic party at Big Cottonwood cañon head, July 24, but kept away from the company. Some guardian Saint or Elder reprimanded him in a dream and advised him to go home, but he delayed his return until he was scarcely able to crawl there.

A poor one-armed man, named WATTS, at Provo, guarded his melon-patch one night lately with a shotgun. Some boys coming to rob the patch, the man fired at them, aiming near the ground. One boy, who was evidently stooping or crawling to get a melon received the charge full in his head. The owner of the garden not knowing that he had hit any one, went to his melon bed next morning and found a youth dead from the effects of the shot. Deceased was about 15 years of age. The shooter fired low to avoid killing, if possible.

— An Italian flag was presented to Capt. Rojero, of the bark *Anonimo*, by the Italian Committee of Boston, on Tuesday last. Speeches were made by Mayor Lincoln, Prof. A. C. Maggi, Prof. Torricelli and others. Capt. Rojero is soon to sail for Sicily.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Heavy Coffee Crop—Arrivals of Flour—Majority of the Princess Isabel.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

I have not written to you by the last two packets, for the reason that nothing has transpired in this part of the world worthy of notice.

I am preparing some articles on the navigation of the Amazon by the Brazilian Steam Navigation Co., which, I think, will be of interest to your readers.

The coffee crop this year is unusually large, notwithstanding the prices are yet high. During the month of July there was shipped to the United States the following amounts of coffee:

	Bags.		Bags.
Baltimore	70,123	New-Orleans	62,846
Boston	3,000	New-York	88,708
Charleston	2,600	Philadelphia	27,068
Galveston	5,532	Richmond	15,546
Hampton Roads	12,320	Wilmington	3,800
Mobile	8,971		
Total			309,514

The arrivals of flour have not been large, nevertheless the prices are moderate.

Exchange on England is at 25⅜d.@26d. to the milreis.

The brig *North Point*, 48 days from New-York, arrived yesterday.

On the 29th of last month the Princess ISABEL attained her majority, and, amidst great rejoicing, took the oath of office, which constitutes her the Empress of Brazil, in case of the death of the present Emperor, DON PEDRO II., her father.

We are glad to be informed that the ferry-boats for our Company are already commenced in New-York by your celebrated "Novelty Works," and that the first one will leave there in November. May she have a happy voyage.

A Card.

MRS. GURNEY'S APOLOGY A BASE FORGERY.

Various letters have been received from England, bearing testimony that the paper pretending to be Mrs. GURNEY's apology is a forgery, and was unknown in England till conveyed thither in American journals. The first of these is from Lady BURTON, who, with ready intuition, remarks: "A forgery it is; we suspect it is a money-making trick of the publisher." A letter which now lies before me, postmarked Paris Aug. 31, in the handwriting of Mrs. GURNEY, the unhappy subject of this base publication, and addressed by her to EDMUND GURNEY, fully denies the authorship, and says: "I know nothing whatever of the letter to which you allude, and I hope you will let the world know it at once. It is scandalous of those who have done it."

This is enough to set the matter at rest. But, alas, how can any refutation of a paper so widely circulated, so pregnant with impure thoughts, (*and which, before its publication by Brotherhead, was authoritatively denounced as a forgery,*) atone for the tainting of the wells at which the people drink, and for the introduction of the serpent's whisperings into the Eden of many a home which had been watchfully guarded in other respects, but into which the public Press has carried an embodiment of vice, and an elaborate argument for impurity; the sentiments protested against, it is true, yet finding a lodgment, we may fear, in many a mind which would disregard the intended antidote.

Let no one regard this as an apology for the elopement. That has already brought its bitter sorrow and repentance. But falsehood is in itself bad, and should be refuted; deliberate calumny is in itself base, and ought to be rebuked; FORGERY is a great crime against human society, for which human law wisely provides condign punishment.

One other correction is called for. This has been unfairly stigmatized as a "Quaker Elopement." An illustrated journal (with a false portrait) asserts that the alleged writer of the forged letter is "*a member of the Society of Friend*, vulgarly called Quakers." Were this *false and unfounded* assertion true, what motive prompted, what good end was to be answered, by such a reference? When a Methodist, an Episcopalian, a Baptist, &c., commits a crime, it is not chargeable upon his Church, but upon his violation of its teachings. Hence there is no implied stigma upon the Church of England, of which she was a *strenuous* member, when it is stated that this straying one was *never* a Friend, was almost never in a Friends' meeting, and was, as were her parents, in connection with the National Establishment.

WM. ALLINSON.

BURLINGTON, 9th Month, 1860.

From Pike's Peak.

LYNCH LAW TRIUMPHANT—MEN HUNG WITHOUT THE FORM OF TRIAL.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860.

The night before last JOHN SHEAR, who formerly resided at Newaygo, Michigan, where he has a wife and family, and who kept the Vasquez Hotel in Auraria or West Denver, during last Fall and Winter, was secretly hanged to a tree a mile above Denver, on the Platte, for having been found to be a prominent member of a party of horse-stealers which has been infesting this section. SHEAR was found in the morning hanging from a tree, above town, with a piece of paper pinned to his clothes, on which was written, "*This man John Shear was hung by us citizens. It was proven that he is a horse thief.*" The knot was tied in regular hangman's style, and the performance seemed to have been executed by experienced hands. A Coroner's jury was summoned by Vigilance Sheriff MIDDAUGH. It consists of the following citizens: E. C. Jacobs, J. H. Dudley, C. S. Hutchins, Darling Smith, F. M. Cole, L. T. Follansbee, Charles G. Cheever, Jeremiah Kershaw, Jas. Titrington, Myers Warner, Walker Whitkro, J. G. Bentley. J. T. MASKERSON, being duly sworn and examined, testified that he noticed the man hanging on the tree as he passed over the ranche at sunrise that morning. W. E. SHAW testified, that he passed by the place the evening previous, and noticed nothing. Verdict of the jury—"We, the jury, summoned to sit upon the body of JOHN SHEAR, deceased, find that he came to his death through hanging, by the hands of some person or persons unknown to us."

SHEAR was reported to be one of the principal men in the gang, which fact was confirmed to be an absolute certainty by evidence. The remains of SHEAR were taken from where they were hung to the City Hospital here, where they were properly coffined, and removed to the burying-ground and decently interred.

All manner of reports and rumors of hangings have been rife on the streets here during the past thirty hours, and it is believed that six or seven more men have been found swinging from limbs of trees up and down the Platte and on Cherry Creek, above town. Some firms are said to have sent on their orders for heavy supplies of hemp rope, in addition to supplies already on hand, as they judge from present indications they will find a market for all of it before the season is over here.

A. C. FORD, Esq., formerly from Council Bluffs, or Iowa on the Missouri River border, and a lawyer of considerable ability was suspected, and, as we hear, proven to be president of a party of evil doers here. He left in the express coach yesterday morning for Leavenworth city to defend that desperado, JAMES A. GORDON, at Leavenworth. He was followed down the road four or five miles by six or eight citizens of this region, mounted on horseback, with loaded rifles, who stopped the coach, in which were five or six passengers for the States, and ordered FORD to step out, and the balance to drive on about their business. FORD, seeing the six or eight men with leveled rifles, left the coach, accompanied his captors over a few miles on Eight Mile Creek, where he was shot or strung up for his reputed deeds. Exceptions have been taken to-day by some of our citizens to the summary action, and a meeting is called in front of the post-office, on Laramie-street, to "organize an effective plan of punishing offenders against the public good, and to prevent further cases of 'hanging after night,' and on the spur of the moment." FORD leaves a wife in Council Bluffs, we hear, and is generally supposed to have "gone up the spout."

WELCOME TO JOHN B. GOUGH IN BOSTON.—The Tremont Temple was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity by the friends of temperance who had gathered to extend a welcome to their eloquent champion, Mr. JOHN B. GOUGH, on his first appearance in this city since his return from Europe. The meeting was called to order by Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, of this city, who stated that Mr. GOUGH was here at the solicitation of over 500 clergymen, who wished the cause of temperance to receive a new and fresh impetus from the eloquence of his lips. The mention of the name of Mr. GOUGH, and his appearance on the platform, was greeted with immense applause. He was then introduced to the audience, and was received with a perfect outburst of applause, which concluded with three hearty cheers, which were called for by Rev. Dr. KIRK, who gave the "hip!" "hip!" and led off. Mr. GOUGH then proceeded to express his thanks for the very kind and cordial welcome which had been extended to him, and then continued in a discursive, rambling, entertaining, pleasant, pathetic, humorous, familiar and most eloquent address, in which he detailed much of his experience in England and Scotland, and leading all his audience quite away with him by the moving pathos of his relations. He closed with an appeal to Boston men to go on and overthrow the dram-shop, and announcing his intention to devote himself to the crusade.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER GAZELLE—PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.—The steamer *Illinois*, arrived from Lake Superior, brings the intelligence of the total loss of the steamer *Gazelle*, of this city, at Eagle Harbor, on Monday morning, the 10th inst. She was going into Eagle Harbor about daylight on Monday morning, when the pilot mistook the channel, and she went hard and heavy upon the rocks, about a quarter of a mile from the dock. All her passengers and crew were rescued by boats from the harbor. All her freight was lost, including a large quantity of hay and supplies for Eagle Harbor and ports above. She did not break up until the following day, when the sea became heavy. She went all to pieces, and will prove a total loss, together with all her freight.

The *Gazelle* was owned by E. B. WARD, of this city, by whom she was built at Newport, in 1858. She was worth $40,000. There was no insurance upon her. She has been employed on Lake Michigan during the first part of the present season, and we think ever since she was built.

This was her second trip to Lake Superior, and she was consequently under the control of the pilot when she went on the rocks. She was commanded by Capt. E. SWEENEY.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

In addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

More Premiums.

As usual, the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE has been awarded the highest premium for family use and light manufacturing, at the State Fairs of New-Jersey and Illinois, and also at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute, just closed. The result is the same 19 times out of 20, whenever the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine competes with others. Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Life-like Portraits of
GARIBALDI,
CAVOUR, and
VICTOR EMANUEL,
Just received from Europe, by
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 505 Broadway,
Approved alike by families, dress-makers, shirt-makers, gaiter-fitters, vest-makers and tailors generally, are the only machines that fully meet ALL the wants of the public. Send for a circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75c. to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen, misses, boys and children, at moderate prices. CAHILL & WOOD, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

303 Canal-street. 303.
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.—Opening day for exhibition of new styles in children's HATS and CAPS is THURSDAY, the 20th instant.
THOMAS REYNOLDS, three doors west of Broadway.

Saratoga Empire Water—Superior to Congress Water.—The Empire Water is a perfect regulator, corrective and preserver of health. Sold by druggists and at hotels. Dépôt, No 13 John-st., New-York.
G. W. WESTON & CO.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Styles—Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric, are now ready for examination and sale.
BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt No. 32 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine stores. Infallible Onguent for the hair. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Remarkable for its simplicity."—*Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Price $30. Office No. 508 Broadway.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

What is It? The Renfrew Hat.
Where is it? At WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, the SCOTCH RIFLE CAP, just received.

Misses' and Children's Hats, the largest and most elegant variety in this City. Gent's and Boy's Hats and Caps ditto. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

BIRTH.

DEVINS.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Sept. 17, Mrs. WM. H. DEVINS, of No. 21 Clymer-st., of a son.

MARRIED.

ALBERTSON—NICHOLS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., DANIEL T. ALBERTSON to CAROLINE B. NICHOLS, both of this City.

LIVERMORE—LOSEY.—In Dover, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. B. C. Meeker, RAYMOND B. LIVERMORE, of New-York, to ELLA W. LOSEY, of the former place.

DIED.

CURTIS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 18, ELEANOR MAUDE, eldest child of Alfred L. and Maria E. Curtis, aged 3 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 43 East 24th-st., on Friday, the 21st., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

STONE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, JULIA A., relict of the late Wm. W. Stone, Esq., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 290 West 19th-st., on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

RYERSON.—In Bloomingdale, on Tuesday, Sept. 18, MARY A., wife of M. J. Ryerson, aged 39 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Thursday,) the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WEBSTER.—At Morrisania, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 18, in bright hopes of a blessed immortality, MARY A., relict of the late David Webster, aged 44 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brothers, William and Elias Van Benschoten, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral without further notice, at 10½ o'clock, on Thursday morning, from her late residence, Morrisania. Carriages will be at the 26th-st. depôt, awaiting the arrival of the 1 o'clock train to convey friends to the burying ground.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 19, SAMUEL F., son of Israel C. and Mary W. Lawrence, aged 5 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Henry Whittam, corner of Kent-av. and Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 19, at the residence of her son-in-law, John C. Field, No. 137 Bridge-st., MARY ANN GREEN, widow of Thomas Green, and late of London, England, in the 73th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Michael's Episcopal Church, High-st., Brooklyn, between Gold-st. and Hudson-av.

☞ London, England, papers please copy.

HARRISON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 18, of diphtheria, CHARLES STEWART, youngest son of Capt. Gustavus and Catherine M. Harrison, aged 6 years, 9 months and 11 days.

RICE.—Last evening, THOMAS D. RICE, in the 52d year of his age.

Due notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

SPALDING.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 19, CLARISSA D. SPALDING, aged 54 years and 3 months.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at 11 o'clock Friday morning, from her late residence at Elizabeth.

MANVILLE.—In Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 18, Mrs. EMILY S. MANVILLE, aged 65 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, also those of her son and sons-in-law, Dr. A. W. Brown and J. H. Wilgus, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) 20th inst., at the Cemetery in 2d-st., near 2d-av., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 447, Sept. 19, 1860.
21, 8, 31, 59, 65, 48, 19, 53, 66, 57, 71, 14, 24, 9.

Class No. 448, Sept. 19, 1860.
64, 42, 8, 61, 7, 37, 29, 48, 40, 78, 23, 17, 34, 50.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 19, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.
The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED WAITERS.—JUST RECEIVED German Silver and White Metal waiters, of all sizes, richly plated and chased, at reduced prices, well worth the attention of purchasers. For sale by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALISE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

A PAMPHLET CONTAINING TESTIMONIALS FROM THE following and many other well-known prominent persons, will be sent to any address, *free by mail*:
GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

PERFECT FITTING

SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSS HH HH III
SSS HHHHHHHH III
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSS SSS HH HH III
SSSSSS HHHH HHHH IIIII

RRRRRRRR TTTTTTTTTT SSSSSS
RR RR TT TT TT SSS SSS
RR RR TT SSS SSS
RR RR TT SSS
RRRRRRR TT SSS
RR RR TT SSS
RR RR TT SSS SSS
RR RR TT SSS SSS
RRRR RRRR TTTT SSSSSS

WARD, ROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS

INSTRUCTION.

TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.

In reply to various inquiries, Mr. FITZGERALD TASISTRO, whose rehearsals of Shakespeare's Plays from memory have been so highly eulogized by the Press of New-York and the adjacent cities, begs to inform the managers of lyceums and other literary institutions throughout the country, that he is ready to receive proposals for the delivery of his dramatic entertainments during the ensuing Fall and Winter season.

Mr. TASISTRO being the inventor of an entirely new system for acquiring a perfect knowledge of any language within

AN INCREDIBLY SHORT PERIOD OF TIME,

will be happy at any time to attend classes which may be formed either for the study of the French, Spanish or Italian languages, or by foreigners for the purpose of perfecting themselves in English, especially as regards the art of speaking correctly and with fluency.

Mr. TASISTRO having been the official translator and interpreter of the Government at Washington for several years, and therefore fully versed in all the intricacies of legal phraseology, likewise offers his services as translator of foreign languages, especially to the proprietors of leading newspapers, who necessarily require expedition as well as accuracy in the rendition of foreign news into English on the arrival of every European mail.

Address the advertiser, care of Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, Booksellers, No. 411 Broadway.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT'S ANTI-BOOK SYSTEM,

Or, nature's practical method for teaching languages. Classes for ladies, for gentlemen and for children.

NEW-YORK—Wood's Buildings, No. 563 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall.

The classes for 1860-61, will begin on

MONDAY, OCT. 1,

and Prof. BAILLOT will be in attendance to receive subscribers, from the 20th September,

in New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 9 to 8 P. M.; every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 3 to 8 P. M., and in Brooklyn every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 8 to 12 A. M.

The reputation of Prof. A. BAILLOT, and of his system, has spread so far and wide in the community, that it is needless to enter into long details about the advantages and success of his method without books.

Perfect practical proficiency in reading, writing and speaking French is guaranteed in a course of 100 lessons.

A pamphlet, containing full particulars as to the system, days and hours of the classes, terms, &c., and giving references and testimonials, may be had at the rooms in New-York and in Brooklyn.

LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. APTOMMAS' new establishment, (conducted upon the principles of a private European family,) exclusively for the acquirement of accomplishments, and also to afford those who visit New-York for a limited space of time a home, where they may pursue their studies under eminent artists at their option, without being subjected to the ordinary rules and restrictions of boarding-schools. EVERY-DAY LESSONS, (fifty in the quarter,)

ADOPTED AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE PLAN OF TEACHING.

The assistance of the most talented artists has been secured for the Harp, Piano-forte, Singing, Organ, Guitar, Languages, Oil Painting, Water Color Drawing, Harmony and Composition, Belles Lettres, Wax Flowers, Modeling, Tapestry and Fancy Work, Phonography, &c. For further particulars, apply to

Mr. APTOMMAS,
No. 114 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERARY SOCIETY FOR LADIES.

FRENCH LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY FOR GENTLEMEN.

PROFESSOR A. BAILLOT

Begs to announce the opening of the above Societies for 1860-'61, and to call the general attention to the advantages they offer to ladies and gentlemen fond of literary pursuits, or anxious to improve or keep up their knowledge of the French language and literature.

For circulars, terms of subscription and full particulars apply at Professor's Rooms, No. 563 Broadway, New-York, or No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—In Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. For the education of boys ten years of age and upwards this institution presents unusual advantages. Its faculty consists of gentlemen possessing superior abilities in their profession, and is aided by a numerous corps of competent instructors. The institute edifice will satisfy everyone on inspection of the attention that has been given in its construction to the comfort and health of the pupils. Facilities for gymnastic exercises have been provided, and the aim of the Trustees is to meet as far as possible the requirements of the pupils in their mental, moral and physical training. Attention is invited to the catalogue of the institute published annually, and containing all needful information as to its course of study, terms, &c. It can be had at the Institute, and at Babcock's bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., or by application to either of the undermentioned Trustees: Isaac H. Frothingham, President of the Board, (at the Manhattan Bank, Brooklyn;) C. R. Marvin, M. G. Harrington, J. T. Martin, A. B. Baylis, A. S. Barnes, L. B. Wyman, J. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, George A. Jarvis, B. B. Blydenburgh, James How, J. E. Southworth, A. M. White, D. S. Landon, C. S. Baylis.

JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av. New-York, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of September next. The edifice—planned expressly for the school, and warmed by hot water, with a pure, Summer-like air,—is in the highest and most beautiful part of the City.

Special attention is paid to physical training, for which an entire story is set apart. Boarding pupils have constant care as members of the Principal's family. French is spoken. The ablest Masters are employed for French, Italian, German, Piano-forte, Harp and other accomplishments.

Among his City friends and patrons the Principal refers to Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D.; Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D.; Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D.; Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.; Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.; Mr. William E. Dodge; J. Marion Sims, M. D., and John H. Griscom, M. D. For full information, apply at the Institute, or see circular, for which address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D.,
Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department, (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH EDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

CEDARCROFT BOARDING-SCHOOL—Near Boiling Spring, eight miles from Jersey City; HOWARD HINTON, A. M. Locality healthy and retired. Boys prepared for college or business. References, President Columbia College, Rector Trinity Church, and present patrons. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway. Address of Principal, No. 10 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano*, from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y. Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND ARTEAGA'S French day and boarding-school, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Complete course of studies. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The Juvenile Department is under the special care of Mme. LESPINASSE.

FRENCH CLASS AND PRIVATE LESSONS by Prof. FIRMIN, No. 278 6th-av., near 17th-st. Simple and brief method. Terms moderate. Schools and families attended to. The best references given. Children's class for $6. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., or at 6 P. M.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory department,) No. 372 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at No. 156 2d-av.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17. will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 8th-av., first door from Washington-square.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER, No. 1,002 Broadway, 1st door above 26th-st., east side.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MADAME C. MEARS | BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the book-store of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

NAZARETH HALL,

NAZARETH, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENN.

The seventy-sixth Annual Session of this Moravian Boarding-School for boys has just opened.

TERMS—$50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches, the German language and vocal music. Extra charges for the ancient languages, instrumental music and drawing, from $5 to $10 per quarter. A few vacancies for boys between 9 and 14 years of age, which immediate application can secure.

Agents—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

In a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York, with grounds and buildings that rival those of the best colleges, and a Gymnasium the finest in New-England—with a permanent corps of able Professors, and ample facilities for illustration, commences its Thirty-ninth Semi-annual Session Oct. 4.

The Institution has always enjoyed a very considerable Southern and Western patronage.

For further information, address Rev. C. Y. SPEAR, Principal, or Rev. JOHN TODD, D.D., President Board of Trustees.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the bank of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 68, West 26th-st.

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,

NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.

JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

For circulars, &c., apply as above.

$120 PER YEAR. | COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., (Both Sexes.) Pays Board and Tuition. Unsurpassed advantages in Piano Music and Vocalization. Term opens Nov. 2.

R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BODSTEIN

Will resume instruction in singing at her residence, No. 34 West 22d-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Application to be made at the house.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day-School for Young Ladies has been removed from Gramercy Park to No. 7 West 22d-st., (second door from the 5th-av.,) where it will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Special provision has been made for the practical acquisition of the French language. Application for admission, or for circulars, may be made to the Misses BUCKNALL, at No. 7 West 22d-st.

Mr. MILLS, for many years the conductor of the principal studies of the late Mrs. Okill's school, respectfully announces that he has associated himself with the Misses BUCKNALL in the future management of their Institution. The same course of study, and the same succession of classes, which he has hitherto so successfully observed, will still be followed in this new arrangement.

Parents or guardians who may desire to see Mr. MILLS with regard to the school, will find him, after the 1st of September, at his residence, No. 22 West 14th-st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE,

Now in its forty-first year, has reopened,

With every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. To meet urgent demands for increased accommodations, the schoolbuilding has been considerably enlarged during the Summer vacation. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business. Parents who wish to place their sons where they will have no necessity for change till they have finished their education, are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Gentlemen, No. 19 West 15th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils. In this Institution, consisting of two departments, the Principal takes the entire charge of his pupils' studies, most of the lessons being prepared in the school-room. He invites the parents who desire the most instruction for their sons to visit his school and examine its favorable situation. Circulars, with references, can be had at the school-room and Broadway bookstores.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, opposite New-York; 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway, and No. 241 Pearl-st. Post-office address, "Englewood Institute, New-York City."

J. A. FOWLER,
REV. W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof. EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, on the 17th inst. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 49 West 32d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Miss VAN WAGENEN will be at home after the 1st of September, to receive applications for pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence; or of A. D. F. RANDOLPH, Esq., No. 683 BROADWAY.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 236 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received on reasonable terms. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR Boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 6th-av., corner of 31st st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

P. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 17. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,

No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 260 Madison-av., between 38th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

No. 71 West 14th-st.,

G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M., Rector,

Has reopened, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.

No. 293 Clinton-st.,
WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.
Experienced Teachers in each Department.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

Private Classes for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of Young Ladies as boarding-pupils. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, or will be forwarded to applicants if desired.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS BALLOW

Will reopen her school for young ladies at No. 24 East 22d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nos. 435, 437, 439 5th-av.

The eighty-sixth session of this Institute will open Sept. 12. The Institute stages, connecting with the principal ferries and distant sections of the City, will convey pupils to and from the school on the same terms as heretofore.

All the lines of City cars and stages which pass 4 2d-st. also the Hudson and Harlem Railroad cars, are available for access to the Institute, which is located on the corner of 42d-st. and 5th-av. One of the Institute stages will connect with the nearest Hudson Railroad station for the accommodation of pupils coming to the City by that conveyance.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING.—MR. PAINE'S experiment of giving three months' (78 lessons) instruction in penmanship and arithmetic, or book-keeping lessons unlimited for $10, and his admirable plan of allowing students individual instruction, have the effect of inducing hundreds to attend at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 596 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and tutors. Parents supplied (gratuitously) with school circulars, and teachers with positions. References: Faculty, Amherst College, Barnes & Burr, Mason Brothers, Rev. Dr. C. Van Norman, LL. D., &c. F. SMITH, WOODWARD & CO.

A NEW LEAF TURNED.—GOLDSMITH'S SYSTEM of Penmanship taught in six lessons. Terms $3. Satisfactory improvement guaranteed to all, old and young. Every pupil will have free admission to the Stereoscopic Museum, connected with the Academy, Nos. 221 and 223 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, Conn., location healthy and pleasant; pupils have the comforts of a home, and are under the immediate care of the Principal. The mode of instruction is thorough. Terms, from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars address the Principal,

AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY A lady having been under the instruction of a Parisian French teacher, and having resided many years in the Eastern States, wishes to give lessons in French, reading, writing and conversation. Address, for particulars, H. W. M., Box No. 153 New-York *Times* Office.

JOSEPH KARGE'S SCHOOL WILL OPEN September 17, at No. 1,214 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., for the instruction of boys in all the branches of a complete English and classical education, and in the French and German languages.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—Painting and Drawing conducted by Mons. and Mme. BASSIE, No. 2 West 25th-st., near Broadway and Madison-square. Private classes and private lessons are given.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5, 1860. For circulars, address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST-20TH-ST., will reopen herschool on Monday, Sept. 17th.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clinton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly Bank of the Hudson River, distant from New-York 90 miles, and containing 174 acres of land. The premises occupy a bold and commanding promontary, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Roundout Kill at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and water views varied and beautiful. Water Frontage is 800 feet, and shore bold. The Hudson River Railroad passes partly through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. The lawns are deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Lands of best quality, and garden remarkable for its productiveness. Situated in a most healthful region, in the midst of superb river and mountain scenery, and surrounded by a refined and elegant neighborhood, this property affords as well a home to those seeking retirement, as occupation to the more actively disposed. Terms easy. Apply to FISH, BORIN, GARRETSON, the owner, on the premises, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Counsellor, &c., No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR LEASE OR SALE—"KATONAH'S WOOD"—The country place at Bedford, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. JAY, subsequently by Mr. J. Butler Wright, and the present season by Mr. Smith Cleft. House of stone, with modern conveniences; position high, with an extensive view; ground 40 acres in lawn, wood and garden; coach-house, stable, ice-house, gardener's cottage and greenhouse; a variety of imported pears, and other fruits in bearing. Distance from town by the Harlem Railroad, two hours; from Katonah (telegraph) station, two miles. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage.

Parties wishing to view the premises may address in person or by letter, Mr. JAY, at the Jay Homestead, Katonah Post-office, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES—IN THE City of Elizabeth, N. J., on Rahway-av., opposite the Aitken's mansion. A large and valuable house and grounds on Gates-av., Brooklyn; also, village and other property, free of incumbrance, for sale. Terms to suit. Good bonds and mortgages taken. E. B. WATROUS, No. 38 Spruce-st., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY COUNTRY SEATS, Village residences, farms and villa sites—a great variety—fine views, beautifully situated, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A NEAT COTtage-house, and farm of 30 acres, well improved, handsomely located in a pleasant village, about 70 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF THE City, a good house of from 10 to 12 rooms, with outhouses, and from one to ten acres of cultivated land, part in fruit. Persons desirous of selling such property will please address J. J. W., Station D, New-York City, with full particulars of the premises, neighborhood, churches, schools, &c.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser wishes to rent, with privilege of purchase, a country residence, well situated, shaded, fruit, water, &c., and from ten to twenty acres of land, within one hour of the City by railroad or boat. Address, with particulars, CHEMIST, No. 43 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A VERY SMALL HOUSE WITH modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, for a term of years from the 1st of October or November, between Lexington and 9th avs., and north of Amity-st. Address stating full particulars, HOUSE HUNTER, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

A HOUSE.—WANTED, IN EXCHANGE FOR WELL-rented Brooklyn property, a good house in this City, ready for immediate occupancy; west side of the town preferred. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 122 *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MODERATE-sized brick or stone dwelling-house, high stoop, furnished or unfurnished, situated between 10th and 27th streets, and 3d and 6th avs. Address S. T. F., Box No. 170 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE OF moderate size by a small private family; must be in a good location. Apply to ROSS & BALLARD, No. 33 Chambers-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle.
CABLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 293 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILLANOVA, Mlle. WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 293 Broadway, Importers of Busson
Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.

MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Its durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT

BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MADAME BAILLOT,

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,

will resume, Oct. 1, her lessons to young ladies, who, having already some knowledge of music, require an eminent teacher to finish their musical education, and to obtain a brilliant, masterly execution.

Mme. BAILLOT, care of Prof. A. Baillot, No. 563 Broadway.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON

Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,

and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.

First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of
HORIZONTAL AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
new and second-hand.
FOR SALE AND HIRE.
Allowance made for hire if purchased.

PROF. J. NEUSTADT BEGS TO INFORM his pupils and the public in general, that he is about to resume his classes of four advanced players, at his residence, No. 166 West 38th-st., (and Columbia-st., Brooklyn,) to perform choice compositions, arranged for eight hands, on two pianos. Terms per quarter, of 24 lessons, $15; private instruction, $30 per quarter.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HOR

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND.
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 41 Pine-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

LAND WARRANTS,
BY
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860. }

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive protected scrip of the new organization as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor, the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

SANDUSKY, DAYTON AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Sandusky, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may be submitted to the meeting.

L. H. LATHAM, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, Aug. 18, 1860.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.

N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE McNARY Knitting Machine Co., Room No. 17, No. 40 Exchange-place, Sept. 11, 1860.—A special election of five Trustees for the McNary Knitting Machine Company will be held at above named place on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the order of the Board. WM. H. NEWTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from $5 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1860. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per cent., (8,) payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Sept. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for this Institution will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board. SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. Floating Debt Fund, due 1878, interest payable quarterly, for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by
WALLACE & BRODHEAD, No. 37 Exchange-place

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in this City, by Estate of STEPHEN WHITNEY, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.—TWO shares of the capital stock wanted for cash. Apply at No. 39 West Houston-st., corner of Greene.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONROSE MITCHELTREE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 67 West 47th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1860. WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Executor.
jy19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHANEY, late of the City of New-York, farmer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 152 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 30, 1860. ANNE MAHANEY, Executrix,
JOHN R. GRAHAM,
my31-law6mTh* Executor of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, late of the City of New-York, butcher, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 194 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1860.
MARIA F. HOPKINS,
je14-law6mTh Administratrix.

INSURANCE.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, 151 BOWERY, South-east cor. of Broome-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.
CAPITAL $200,000, SURPLUS $2,000.
This Company having reinsured the Homestead Fire Insurance Company, policy-holders of the said Company are respectfully requested to bring their policies to the office of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company and have the substitution noted on their policies of insurance, or have them cancelled as the insured may elect.
BENJ. J. PENTZ, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5.	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloureux	25
9.	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11.	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough, Shortening and Palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24.	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26.	Cures Seasickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouths	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31.	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Prurigo	50
32.	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.
Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book $7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book 5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book 4
Case of fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book 1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians 15
N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial-case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.
The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz. vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $8. Single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.

Price of book singly, 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing, which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, all Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Reformation, 40th edition. 400 pages, and about 100 engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening from 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 5 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City, as his diplomas can be seen in his office. Hours, from 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD.—The Sovereign cure and sheet anchor of hope for general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, head-ache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by DR. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway. Price $3 per bottle, 2 bottles for $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—the greatest periodical remedy yet discovered—infallible in immediately curing obstructions, irregularities, chlorosis, and female diseases generally. This remedy has never failed in producing the menses. The greatest demand from all parts is a sufficient guarantee of its utility. Office, No. 483 Broadway, where ladies can consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

A LADY'S FRIEND!—DR. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker-st., attends female diseases, and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate! We recommend Dr. VANHEEKEREN in every respect to the ladies as a regular physician and a true friend to their sex. Advice strictly privately or by letter. Address Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYE.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.
Fare 35 cents.
The steamer
LONG BRANCH,
CAPT. J. P. CORLISS.
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Monday, Sept. 17,	9¾ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 17,	2½ P. M.
Tuesday,	18, 10 "	Wednesday,	19, 11 A. M.
Thursday,	20, 11½ "	Friday,	21, 7 "
Friday,	21, 12½ P. M.	Saturday,	22, 1 P. M.
Sunday,	23, 8½ A. M.	Sunday,	23, 3 "
Monday,	24, 9½ "	Monday,	24, 2 "
Tuesday,	25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday,	26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday,	26, 3½ "	Thursday,	27, 12 M.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Sept. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING will run daily, Sundays excepted. Leave Flushing at 7:45, 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.; leave Fulton-Market slip at 9:30 A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. Sunday Schools, pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SEPTEMBER.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, MOUNT'S AND BROWNS DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		AND	LEAVE RED BANK.	
Mon.,	Sept. 17,	3½ P. M.	Tues.,	Sept. 18, 8 A. M.
Wed'y,	Sept. 19,	7 A. M.	Wed'y,	Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
Thurs.,	Sept. 20,	7½ A. M.	Thurs.,	Sept. 20, 11½ A. M.
Friday,	Sept. 21,	8 A. M.	Friday,	Sept. 21, 12 M.
Sat.,	Sept. 22,	1½ P. M.	Mon.,	Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
Tues.,	Sept. 25,	11 A. M.	Tues.,	Sept. 25, 3 P. M.
Wed'y,	Sept. 26,	12 M.	Wed'y,	Sept. 26, 4 P. M.
Thurs.,	Sept. 27,	12½ P. M.	Thurs.,	Sept. 27, 4½ P. M.
Friday,	Sept. 28,	6½ A. M.	Friday,	Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 29,	3½ P. M.	Mon.,	Oct. 1, 7½ A. M.
Mon.,	Oct. 1,	3½ P. M.	Tues.,	Oct. 2, 8 A. M.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS.—CHANGE OF TIME. —THE PEOPLE'S LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—Fare 50 cents; meals on board. The new steamer JOHN BROOKS, Capt. JOHN BROOKS, Jr., on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1860, will leave New-York from Peck-slip, East River, for Bridgeport, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in Bridgeport in time to take the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport from Railroad Wharf, for New-York, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Freight taken at the lowest rates. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st., New-York.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORN- WALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., returning to the City at 8:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the Express trains.

GEO W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier, at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Pouches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTER- MEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer DANIEL DREW from Jay-st., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga and the West.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY Cleaves New-York from Pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher, every AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREEN- PORT.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, having unsurpassed passenger accommodations, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL, from foot of Jay-st., North River, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano.*)
6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
7:55 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	3:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
4:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 20 P. M.
Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip. J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Monday evening). Mail, 9 A. M., from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 2:15 and 7 P. M.; for Dover Plains, stopping at stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—On and after Monday, Sept. 17, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail Train at 7.20 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M.; (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15, 7 and 10.45 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5.30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M. Fishkill Train from 31st-st., 6:35 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 9:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:45 and 8:30 P. M.; Albany about 30 minutes later; leave Albany for New-York, 5 P. M., (Sunday included). A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:30 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL- ROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMMANY, for New-York. Returning, the TAMMANY will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leaves Sufferns at 6.50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 8:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ÆTNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequalled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON.
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL AND HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND TEE IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBH," and SMITH,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYE, XLT and M BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEEL.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & VICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. 324 Broadway, New-York,
Next door to Messrs. Harper's Establish

THE UNITED STATES FAIR.

The Visitors—Horse and Cattle Departments—Mills and Machinery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.

Whether it be that the Queen City has a metropolitan indifference to shows, or that the public mind is absorbed in a contemplation of STEPHEN in search of his mother, and the eastern efforts to cast a high-toned BELL from infusible political amalgam, or that the grounds lie too far from town, or that the display is not attractive enough, one thing is certain, the attendance at the National Fair has been small thus far. Some peculiar good genius is said to attend this Society, and provide for it fine weather. Rain storms preceded this exhibition, but the sun shone brightly when the gates were swung open on Wednesday, and up to Saturday no change was visible in the barometer, until just as the visitors were leaving, when the falling mercury portended the heavy rain which set in during the night and continued throughout the morning. The wind veered around to the right quarter again when just enough water had fallen to lay the dust effectually and freshen up the grass within the inclosure, and this morning the atmosphere is as clear and bracing as it well could be. The managers of the Fair anticipate large crowds on two or three days of this week, and look hopefully forward to the balance of money on hand at the close; but should their expectations not be realized, a direful prospect is before them. Wherever their Fair has been held they have had a guarantee from the citizens that they should be protected from loss, but fortunately, have not been compelled to call upon any of these several funds; and like the merchant who has never asked accommodation from his creditors, they dread to inaugurate the system of assessment. It has been pretty well proved within the last ten years that it is the Horse Department of Agricultural shows that attracts the multitude. Call it a popular interest in the improvement of horses, or a depraved taste for trotting contests, as you will, the fact remains. Now this Fair has been open four days, the machinery has been at work, the great draining pumps have vomited out their thousand-gallon mouthfuls of water, the saw-mills have ripped the logs into thin slices, and every implement to which steam power could be applied has been hard at work. So, too, the cattle and horses have stood quietly in their stalls, the former chewing their cuds in contentment, and the latter chafing for the wild excitement of the track, or fretting for a return to their green pastures. But where are the dense crowds which every great show should attract from a metropolis? It is true that some 12,000 people were on the grounds on Saturday, but this is only a knot of people on a sixty-acre field. Now let us await the result and see how the predictions of the Cincinnati Committee are verified. The judges are to examine the greater part of the cattle to-morrow, and then the principal contests between fast horses are to commence; and it is confidently asserted that when once the carnival of equestrianism begins the now deserted banks of seats in the grand-stand will be occupied, and the rails around the track bend with the pressure of the standing crowd behind them.

There are some very fine and very famous horses here. Among them first, by reason of age and performances should be placed the old mare *Fashion*, whose great "national" race with *Peytona* caused such excitement at the time. The old mare looks fresh and hearty yet despite her load of years, and the colts which accompany her bid fair to follow in her flying foot-steps. *Bonnie Scotland*, a splendid mahogany bay stallion, half brother of *Blink Bonny*, and purchased in England for $10,000 after having won the Doncaster Stakes, is shown here by REBER & KUTZ of Kentucky; and COOPER & CREIN of Ohio have *Stockbridge Chief*, a splendid son of HILL'S *Blake Hawk* and the winner of the $1,000 prize at St. Louis last year.

In the cattle department there are about two hundred entries, some of them very superior animals. Mr. MCHENRY of Maryland gives his attention to the breeding of both Devons and Alderney cattle, the former being most famous for beef-making, and the latter for milk. He tells me that there is a far greater demand in Maryland for the Alderneys than any other breed, as the extraordinary richness of their milk is coming to be generally appreciated. The color of Alderney milk is so peculiar and different from that of the milk of any other breed, that once seen it can hardly be forgotten. There is a deep yellow buttery tint to it, partly derived from the large proportion of cream and in part from a sort of coloring matter which pervades the skin and even the fat of the cow, which is decidedly *sui generis*. Not even Mr. MCHENRY himself, nor other Alderney breeders claim for their favorites the greatest flow of milk, for the tests of careful men abroad and in this country have shown the Ayrshires, and sometimes the best of grade Short-horns, the deepest milkers. For a family who need but one cow, or for a dairyman who wishes to color the milk of about a dozen cows, the improved Alderney is no doubt the very best of all. Mr. JOHN MERRYMAN, of Cockeysville, Md., gives his whole attention to the breeding of Herefords, and has a score of animals on the ground here to attest his judgment in selection and skill in breeding. One of his cows dropped a fine heifer-calf since she arrived, and both mother and daughter are "doing as well as could be expected." Mr. MERRYMAN first dipped into this specialty by purchasing a bull and heifer at the New-York State Fair at Watertown, in 1856. The next year he enlarged his herd by purchase, from SOTHERN, of Owego, N. Y., and the State Board of Agriculture in Massachusetts, of which latter body he bought their imported cow *Milton*, and her two heifer-calves by imported *Cronkhill*, a Berwick bull. He now has a herd of about forty head, and has sent an agent abroad to select from Lord BERWICK'S and other herds. Years ago the Herefords were almost, if not quite, as fashionable in England as the Short-horns, but the superior stock and skill of the breeders of the prevailing breed ran the Herefords out of the market. It would seem from recent indications as if their turn were to come again, but assuredly it has not as yet, either there or here. MERRYMAN, CORNING of Albany, ASTON of Ohio, GEO. CLARK of New-York, BTINGTON & DEVEREUX of Iowa, and AYRAULT and BOWEN of New-York are pretty much all the Hereford men in the United States. How could we compress the catalogue of Short-horn breeders into the space that these occupy in your columns?

There are two large pumps at work here, driven by steam-power, which are intended for pumping out the water from wrecked vessels, or draining swamps or inundated lands. The largest of them, invented by a man from Aurora, Ind., has been discharging a volume of water *fourteen inches* in diameter ever since the first day of the Fair. The high-pressure engine which drives it is puff, puff, puffing all day long, and go there when you may you will always find a crowd about the large cistern where the pump is at work. Hard by is a power corn-sheller that pours the shelled corn through the shoot at the end of the cylinder at the rate of 150 bushels per hour. This is such a glorious year for the corn crop all through the Western country that an immense business must be transacted by manufacturers of every species of corn-shelling, husking, and grinding machinery. The sheller in question certainly does rapid work, but there seems to be inadequate provision made for the discharge of the cobs, and the corn seems bruised so as to injure its marketable value. The age of invention will never cease, in evidence of which we may examine here a machine for cutting up corn and making it into shocks of 100 to 150 hills each. The stalks are cut by a short vibrating cutter bar, like that of a reaping-machine, except in length, and after the requisite quantity of them have been accumulated on the platform, they are bound at the top by a string and tilted off, and left in a perpendicular position at one operation. It is said to have proved a good practical machine during the three years that the inventor has used it on his farm. If this is really the case he should reap a large fortune from it in course of time.

There is a full-sized sugar-cane mill in actual operation in the Power Hall. The cane is crushed between three ponderous iron rollers, the top one being placed an eighth of an inch apart from the first of the under ones, but keyed close up to the other one. Thus the cane has the great bulk of its juice squeezed out by the first two rollers, and is finally mashed perfectly dry by the others. The cane, when it comes out of the last tight embrace, is about as dry as paper, and may be used for fuel for the engine by being subjected to a brief preliminary drying in a furnace. The engine which drives the mill is of seventy-horse power, and very highly finished. It is entered by the Niles Works, of Cincinnati, the great rival of MILES GREENWOOD, the rich Vulcan of Cincinnati.

A working model of WIATT'S ice-boat *Lady Franklin* is to be seen in the Mechanics' Hall. It is only a mite of a thing itself, but is said to be capable of running seven miles an hour on the floor when the steam it its miniature boiler has been raised to its highest working point. If WIATT'S sanguine expectations are realized, what a revolution it must make in the prospects of the Northern country, whose navigable streams are ice-bound for months together! If passengers and produce can be transported on the ice as readily and cheaply as they are conveyed on iron rails in Summer, (and WIATT dreams even of this "consummation devoutly to be wished,") the farmer of Upper Missouri can take his produce to market whenever the best of Winter prices rule.

The number of mowing and reaping machines is very large, and their mechanical appearance attractive. The mower exhibited by E. BALL & Co., of Canton, Ohio, is finished up to a degree of polish and upholstery that has never been equaled. Every metallic part of the machine is polished until it is as bright as silver, and the driver's seat is cushioned with patent leather, and studded with ivory-headed tacks, like a fancy trotting wagon. This is scarcely the thing for a farmer's use, for it cost the firm $550 in hard cash, and is intended simply as an advertisement. If the working machine were not one of the best in the country, and in the enjoyment of an established reputation, it would not be worth our while to say anything of this "specimen." There are a number of portable engines ranged side by side by the Power Hall, some of them very highly finished and ornamented. The principal exhibitors are H. & C. F. Blandy, of Zanesville, Owens, Lane, Dyer & Co., of Hamilton, and Land & Bradley and A. B. Hobbard & Co., of Cincinnati.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 19.

Over 20,000 people attended the National Fair yesterday. The stock on exhibition in the ring is better than any previous day. Competition was spirited. The first premium of $500 for best thoroughbred stallions was taken by *Bonnie Scotland*, owned by REBER & KUTZ, of Lancaster, Ohio. The first premium for breeding stallions was taken by *Stockbridge Chief*, owned by JOE COOPER, of Hamilton County, Ohio. There were thirteen entries. The Fair closes to-morrow.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The Quarterly Meeting of Teachers connected with the Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this City, was held last night in the new and beautiful Church in Fourth-street, near Washington-square, at present occupied by the congregation formerly worshipping in the Sullivan-street M. E. Church. The building was crowded with teachers representing over twenty churches of this City, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. C. C. NORTH. The object of the meeting, which is held quarterly, is to discuss subjects connected with the Sunday-school cause, and to devise means for augmenting the usefulness of the Association. To this end questions are proposed for discussion by the teachers, and suggestions are offered as to the best means of increasing the number of attendants upon the schools and imparting the most thorough instruction, the meetings thus partaking of a colloquial character, in which any teacher may take part. The proceedings of last evening were opened by a hymn, exceedingly well sung by a large and thoroughly drilled choir, followed by a prayer by Rev. Mr. PUTNEY, of Williamsburgh, after which the exercises were opened for the discussion of the following subjects, in which many of the teachers took part: 1. "Ought any but deeply pious persons be placed at the head of our classes?" 2. "Are our Anniversaries conducted on Christian or worldly principles?" The Association represents some thirty Churches of the Methodist Episcopal persuasion, having in charge over 15,000 scholars, and from its first organization thirty-three years ago up to the present time, has continued to thrive and increase annually. The large attendance of last evening and the deep interest taken in the proceedings afford abundant evidence of the deep interest felt by those engaged in this good work.

A STRANGER DROWNED.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, a man, whose identity has not been established, was seen to walk off the pier at the foot of Coenties-slip. An attempt to save him from drowning proved unsuccessful, as life was extinct when the body was taken from the water. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches in height; had dark hair, grey eyes, irregular teeth, goatee, and no whiskers: he was dressed in a brown mixed frock coat, plaid vest, small striped woolen pantaloons, white woolen under-shirt, and muslin overshirt. A knit purse, containing $14, was suspended from his neck, and in his pockets, besides a small amount of change and a knife, was a memorandum book. He was apparently 35 years of age. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest upon them to-day.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL.—Prof. JACOBI yesterday delivered the first of a course of lectures on "Dentition" at this institution. He dwelt upon the carelessness of mothers with regard to the diseases of their infants and their proneness to ascribe every infantile uneasiness to "teething." The readiness of mothers to excuse serious diseases on the ground that their children were "teething," had been productive of very disastrous results. The same misapprehension existed in the medical profession. There had been many cases in this City in which the death of a child five years old with its jaws full of teeth had been attributed to teething. By a variety of facts, figures and illustrations, the Professor supported his position. The opening lectures of the institution were delivered on Monday.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The weekly meeting of the Board of Emigration Commissioners was held yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair. The Counsel of the Board made report that no person could be admitted to the grounds of the old Marine Hospital except those having a permit from Dr. GUNN, the Health Officer. Two thousand five hundred and thirty-five emigrants have arrived during the week, making a total for the year of 77,526, against 55,658 to the same time last year. Number of inmates at Ward's Island, 786. Receipts for the week, $5,432, and for the year, $219,130 60; disbursements, $195,349 18; overdraft Jan. 1, $1,653 10, leaving balance of $12,-828 44 in bank.

THE FIDELIA CASE—DISCHARGE OF THE TWO MATES.—SEYMOUR W. BENEDICT and DAVID FURGUSON, mates of the ship *Fidelia*, who were charged with causing the death of a seaman on board of that ship, who, it was alleged, jumped overboard in Liverpool Channel to escape from a repetition of abuse at their hands, were yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner BRIDGHAM, before whom the examination was held. The accused are to be arrested and examined on the charge of cruel and unusual punishment in the same case.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, CHRISTIANA STREAK, a very respectable German woman, residing at No. 340 Greenwich-street, while engaged in taking clothes from a drying-line on the roof of the building in question, overbalanced herself, and fell a distance of 40 feet to the yard. Her death almost instantly resulted. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

A SERIOUS FALL.—FRANCIS BARR, a workman employed upon the building in course of construction at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, received injuries which probably will result in his death by a fall from the third story of the premises to the ground. The sufferer lived at No. 191 West Thirty-eighth-street, but it was thought advisable to remove him for treatment to Bellevue Hospital.

ANNIVERSARY PARADE OF COMPANY D, NINTH REGIMENT.—This Company, numbering 40 muskets, and commanded by Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS, held their anniversary parade on Monday, and celebrated it by an excursion to the Latourette House, at Bergen Point. Their movements and drill excited general commendation, and they bid fair, by continued attention to drilling, to take rank among the first in the City.

THE COMMITTEE ON VAGRANCY.—The Committee appointed to examine into the cases of parties arrested as vagrants on the occasion of the recent raid of the Police, and who felt aggrieved thereby, failed to meet yesterday, although they had specially adjourned to give the magistrates concerned official notice. Neither Committee nor magistrates were present.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The fifth annual parade of the Ray Tompkins Guard, of Tompkinsville, S. I., took place yesterday, at Biddle's Grove, where they shot for 38 valuable prizes, after which they marched to Tompkinsville, and received their awards at the Nautilus Hall.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the only business transacted was the transfer of LEIGH SUTHERLAND, of the Fifth Precinct, to the Sixteenth, and the reception of the resignation of JOHN W. HUDSON, of the Seventh Precinct.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—NO QUORUM.—When the regular hour of meeting of the Board of Education arrived yesterday afternoon, there was no quorum present and the Board was declared adjourned

THE ADRIATIC'S OUTWARD TRIP.—The last outward trip of the steamship *Adriatic* was made in 9 days and 7 hours—the quickest trip of the season, excepting that of the *Great Eastern*.

Polytechnic Association.

APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY TO WHEELS OF LOCOMOTIVES—THE ACCIDENT ON THE LAKES.

A meeting of the Polytechnic Association was held at the Cooper Institute last Thursday evening. Owing probably to the fact that the grand Republican demonstration was then taking place below, there was but a slim attendance, and the discussion was informal. Prof. MASON stated that at a future meeting a report might be expected from the Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, of experiments on that road upon the application of electricity to the periphery of the driving wheels of locomotives, in order to prevent their slipping when drawnig heavy loads up inclined planes. The Superintendent had informed him that upon one occasion the engineer in charge of a locomotive with a heavy train attached, was instructed to leave off his sand box, and when he came to a heavy grade to obey the instructions of a man who was to accompany him. Accordingly the engineer obeyed, and on arriving at a steep grade, the momentum of the cars carried them half way up, but at this point the cars stopped and the wheels slipped. After several unsuccessful attempts to start the train ahead, showing that the grade could not be surmounted without some additional application, the man in charge directed the engineer to turn a handle, and the moment it was done the wheels stopped slipping, and the heavy train was moved forward with ease without the application of sand. More particulars in regard to it would be forthcoming probably at the next, or following meeting, when a better opinion could be formed as to what really had been achieved.

Lieut. BARTLETT drew attention to the late tragedy upon the lakes. He attributed the accident to the insufficient light on board of the schooner. In France a commission was some time since organized for the purpose of examining the various lights used in both the navy and commercial marine. They reported in favor of the Frenel System, which has since been adopted as a universal signal by England, France and Holland, and laws were enacted by these Governments compelling masters to carry these lights. A great error was committed by many captains, who purchased lights to correspond with the size of their vessel, supposing that a small vessel required but a small light, while a large vessel required a larger light; but exactly the contrary was the case, for there was more danger to a small vessel in the event of a collision than to a large one; hence large lights were necessary to small vessels that they might be seen and avoided by the greater vessels.

In illustration of the danger of traveling without proper lights, the Chairman stated that a few nights since he had occasion to go home upon the well-known steamer *Thomas Powell*; that there were from 400 to 500 passengers, it being a Saturday afternoon. About 8 o'clock in the evening he passed the captain, who, he noticed, was very pale, and, on asking him the cause of his paleness, he replied to him that they had just narrowly escaped running into two small sailing vessels, which had displayed no lights.

Some considerable discussion then took place tending to show that many of the accidents upon the sea, the lakes and rivers, were owing to the unpardonable carelessness of persons in charge of vessels. The strict discipline of vessels in the navy saved them from many mishaps; but this was not the case in the commercial marine, in which most of the accidents happen; and the only way to reach these was to pass laws holding persons who prove negligent in the performance of their duties personally responsible.

A report upon the *Great Eastern* may be expected at the next meeting.

The Three Million Loan.

LIST OF PROPOSALS MADE AND ACCEPTED.

The following is a corrected list of proposals received Sept. 18, 1860, by ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller, for $3,000,000 of "The Floating Debt Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chapter 408 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, Aug. 11, 1860, for the purpose of liquidating and funding "the Floating Debt of the Corporation," the same to bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarterly, the principal being redeemable May 1, 1878:

Names.	Amount.	Rate.	Accepted.
Mary O'Shea	5,000	100.00	—
Joseph Lawrence	10,000	101.57	10,000
U. S. Trust Co., of New-York	100,000	100.77	—
U. S. Trust Co., of New-York	50,000	101.07	50,000
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	50,000	101.27	50,000
Ward & Co	20,000	100.63	—
Ward & Co	50,000	100.06	—
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	100.06	—
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	100.56	—
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison	50,000	100.76	—
Ward, Campbell & Co	50,000	100.06	—
Ward, Campbell & Co	50,000	100.56	—
Ward, Campbell & Co	50,000	100.76	—
Jas. G. King's Sons	50,000	100.56	—
Merritt Trimble, Treasurer	150,000	101.06	116,100
Merritt Trimble, Treasurer	50,000	101.76	50,000
Merritt Trimble, Treasurer	50,000	102.06	50,000
Cammann & Co	5,000	100.25	—
Cammann & Co	5,000	100.76	—
Cammann & Co	5,000	101.05	—
Cammann & Co	6,000	100.87	—
Cammann & Co	6,000	101.25	6,000
John C. Green	500,000	101.06	387,000
Marie & Kees	50,000	100.05	—
Thompson Bros	100,000	100.03	—
Thompson Bros	100,000	100.07	—
H. Beam	130,000	101.61	130,000
Emigrant Indust. Savings Bk.	200,000	100.00½	—
German Savings Bank	25,000	101.57	25,000
German Savings Bank	25,000	101.27	25,000
German Savings Bank	25,000	101.07	25,000
German Savings Bank	25,000	100.77	—
German Savings Bank	25,000	100.00	—
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000	101.01	—
Dry Dock Savings Institution	100,000	101.11	100,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000	101.26	50,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000	101.51	50,000
Dry Dock Savings Institution	50,000	101.57	50,000
Gilman, Son & Co	30,000	101.93	30,000
Gilman, Son & Co	20,000	100.27	—
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	50,000	100.59	—
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	20,000	101.09	20,000
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	20,000	101.59	20,000
H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith	10,000	102.59	10,000
R. Jacobs	12,000	102.51	12,000
Chas. W. Lawrence	1,500	100.00	—
J. J. Astor, Jr	11,000	103.33	11,000
J. J. Astor, Jr	2,900	103.40	2,900
Jacob Losier	6,000	103.00	6,000
Abner Beers	5,000	101.55	5,000
E. White	10,000	101.00	—
E. White	10,000	101.25	10,000
E. White	10,000	101.50	10,000
E. White	10,000	101.75	10,000
Howard Insurance Company	5,000	101.55	5,000
Howard Insurance Company	5,000	101.65	5,000
Samuel T. Skidmore	2,000	101.10	2,000
Daniel Allee	5,000	102.50	5,000
W. W. Russell	3,000	103.00	3,000
Alfred Tobias	1,700	100.00	—
V. L. Buxton	10,000	100.01	—
Irving Savings Institution	50,000	100.10	—
Irving Savings Institution	50,000	100.50	—
Irving Savings Institution	50,000	101.01	—
Irving Savings Institution	50,000	102.00	50,000
Irving Savings Institution	50,000	102.12	50,000
Manhattan Savings Institut'n	250,000	100.52	—
Manhattan Savings Institut'n	250,000	101.02	—
Manhattan Savings Institut'n	250,000	101.27	250,000
Manhattan Savings Institut'n	250,000	101.76	250,000
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	102.50	50,000
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	102.25	50,000
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	102.00	50,000
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	101.75	50,000
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	101.50	50,000
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	101.25	50,000
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	101.00	—
Seamen's Bank for Savings	50,000	100.50	—
East River Savings Institut'n	25,000	100.00	—
Mary Martin	4,500	101.00	—
Commiss'rs of Sinking Fund	125,000	102.00	125,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co	6,000	100.82	—
L. Von Hoffman & Co	6,000	101.02	—
L. Von Hoffman & Co	6,000	101.22	6,000
Aug. Von Glahn	20,000	102.01	20,000
C. DeP. Field	14,000	100.00	—
C. DeP. Field	5,000	100.10	—
Henry Von Glahn	2,000	101.00	—
Wm. B. Fitts	3,000	100.40	—
David Monroe	20,00	100.10	—
Alex. Benson & Co	30,000	100.25	—
Mariners' Savings Institution	30,000	100.12	—
Josiah Macy's Sons	25,000	102.51	25,000
Schenectady Insurance Co	5,000	100.00	—
Schenectady Insurance Co	5,000	100.28	—
Schenectady Insurance Co	5,000	100.56	—
McKim & Co. (Baltimore)	10,000	101.01	—
McKim & Co. (Baltimore)	10,000	102.00	10,000
McKim & Co. (Baltimore)	50,000	102.50	50,000
Richard A. Reading	8,000	102.00	8,000
Effingham Schieffelin	15,000	102.55	15,000
O. A. Locke	100,000	102.40	100,000
O. A. Locke	100,000	102.46	100,000
O. A. Locke	100,000	102.56	100,000
O. A. Locke	100,000	102.60	100,000
O. A. Locke	100,000	102.66	100,000
L. T. Bennett	4,000	100.00	—
Total	$5,242,600		$3,000,000

The Stonington Steamers.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW TERMINUS.

The change in the Eastern terminus of the Stonington line of steamers to Groton, Conn., which has been contemplated for over a year past, was consummated on Tuesday, and the event was duly celebrated by a grand banquet and other ceremonies at that place. The arrival of the *Plymouth Rock* from Stonington was announced by guns from Fort TRUMBULL. She was escorted into the harbor by steamers and yachts gayly decorated in honor of the occasion. SHELTON'S Band, on board, discoursed cheering music as the steamer passed into the harbor. A large party of ladies and gentlemen who were invited by Capt. STONE, came round to take part in the ceremonies. Mayor HARRIS, of New-London, headed the Committee of Reception, which gave a formal greeting to the officers of the Company and to Capt. STONE. Capt. STONE replied in a brief historical speech, referring to his early steamboating experience. Other gentlemen also spoke. A handsome collation was served on board the *Commonwealth*, at which a large company sat down. The departure of the *Plymouth Rock* from Groton was attended by pyrotechnic displays and music from the shore.

The new terminus possesses decided advantages over the old one at Stonington, and while the latter place will suffer considerably by the change, the business prospects of Groton will be much improved. The Company have expended a large sum in fitting up the place for the transaction of its business. The route will be shortened some twelve miles, and the superior advantages secured in landing and departing save an hour in the time of the trip each way.

Police Reports.

A DESIGNING YOUNG REPROBATE.

On Tuesday afternoon, Margaret Conners, an Irish girl, living at No. 22 Mulberry-street, accompanied her brother to Jones' Wood, where a festival was in progress. A business engagement made it necessary for Conners to leave the ground before the sport was over, and he placed his sister under the protection of Henry Keoney, a young married man of his acquaintance, who promised to escort her home. After remaining at the Wood for some hours, Margaret and Keoney started for the cars, but before they had reached the avenue, Keoney made a desperate attempt to ravish her, and she was severely injured by his assault. Her screams for help were responded to by Officer Fœtner, of the Nineteenth Ward, who arrested the ruffian, and conducted him before Justice BROWNELL, at the Fourth District Court. After hearing the case, the magistrate committed the prisoner for trial, in default of $1,500 bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Queens County Agricultural Fair.

The Nineteenth Annual Exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society was held at Jamaica yesterday. The exhibition was one of the best ever got up by this Society, and there was a larger attendance than on any previous occasion. It is estimated that not less than ten thousand people—ladies, gentlemen and children—visited the grounds during the day. The grounds where the exhibition was held was on the Flushing road, not far from Fulton-street, and near the residence of Gov. KING, and were peculiarly adapted to the purposes of the Society. A tent covering 15,000 square feet—the largest every erected by the Society—was on the ground, in which was a fine display of grain, vegetables, fruit, flowers, butter and domestic manufactures, together with carriages, farm implements and other articles connected with the mechanic arts. The display of fruits, flowers and vegetables was the best ever made by this Society. There was a great variety of horses—from the little Shetland pony, hardly large enough, apparently, to carry the smallest boy, up to the monster stallion and draught-horse. There was also a good display of cows, bulls, oxen, hogs, sheep and brood mares.

The display of needle-work was exceedingly fine and large, and reflected great credit upon the fair daughters of Long Island. Though this was an exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society, every county and almost every town on the Island was represented. Mr. JOHN HARMON, as usual, was the master spirit of the occasion, and by his good management the Society is much indebted for the success of this, their nineteenth exhibition, as they have ever been heretofore. A large number of new members joined the Society during the day, and nearly all of the old members renewed their subscriptions, and a number of life memberships were received. Members were admitted to the grounds free of charge, together with all members of their families under 21 years of age. All others were charged 15 cents each, and from this source alone the receipts must have been very large. There was a police force on the ground during the day, but they might as well have been somewhere else, for their services were not required. At 10 o'clock in the morning, the judges appointed for the occasion were called to the President's tent, where they received their badges and committee books, and proceeded to the discharge of their delicate duties. The marshal of the day, Mr. HENRY S. LOTT, called in the horses at 10 o'clock A. M. Studs and brood mares were first shown upon a temporary race course—one-eighth of a mile—after which other horses were exhibited. At noon the annual address was delivered by Maj. M. R. PATRICK, President of the State Agricultural College, Ovid, Seneca County, New-York. The address is highly spoken of by those who were so fortunate as to get near enough to the speaker to hear. At 3 o'clock the premium horses were paraded on the Course, each bearing the proper flag, designating the prize awarded. At 4 o'clock the premiums were awarded. Some of the more prominent first prizes will be found annexed:

Best Milch Cows—Silver cup, awarded to S. T. NICOLL, Flushing.
Best Winter Wheat—M. P. DURYEA, Jamaica.
Best Vegetables and Roots—G. B. SNOIT, Glen Cove.
Butter—R. M. BOWNE and GEORGE SNYDAM, Jamaica.
Poultry—CLARKSON PEARSALL, Hempstead—$5.
Vegetables—JOSEPH TAPPAN.
Best Bull—THOMAS MESSENGER, Great Neck—$10.
Flowers—WM. A. BANGUS—$3.
Best Yoke of Oxen—E. H. SEAMAN—$8.
Best five Cows—ALLAN MCDONALD.
Best Buck—THOMAS MESSENGER, North Heampstead—$5.
Farm Implements—GRIFFIN, BRUTH & Co.—$10.
Needle Work—Best Plain Shirt, made by a girl under 21 years, Miss F. N. JERE—silver butter knives.
Best four-year-old stud, *Enterprise*, $20; second best, *Jupiter*, $10; third best, *Abdallah*, a book.
For matched horses, SAMUEL WILLETT'S *Little Neck* received $10; second best, G. J. DOWNEY, North Hempstead.
ISAAC HICKS, of Westbury, was awarded $10 for best fruits.
ALLAN MCDONALD was awarded $5 for the best boar.
WM. DULAND, for best carriages, received $5.
Best quilted bed-spread, MRS. ANTHONY HUE, Glen Cove, $2.
Best pair two-year-old mules, J. P. SMITH, North Hempstead, $10.
Best bull, L. C. CARTER, Flushing, $8.
Ex-Gov. KING, President LAWRENCE, Hon. L. C. CARTER and many other distinguished Long Islanders were present and manifested much interest in the proceedings.

A MONUMENT TO THE SISTER OF KOSSUTH.—A monument has recently been erected in Greenwood to the memory of EMILIA KOSSUTH ZULAVSKY. It is an obelisk of Italian marble, 13 feet high, and upon it is the following inscription: "EMILIA KOSSUTH ZULAVSKY, born in Hungary, Nov. 12, 1817, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1860. Erected by her fellow exiles, who admired her in life and now mourn her death.

Ye who return when Hungary is free,
Oh, take my dust along—my heart is there."

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual Fall Exhibition of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society was opened yesterday in Montague Hall, Court-street, and will be kept open during to-day and to-morrow. The Society offer as attractions a fine display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The most attractive feature of the exhibition was are leaves of the Victoria Regia, each about six feet in diameter.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. — The Republican County Convention was held last evening, at No. 9 Court-street, when the following nominations were made: For Sheriff, ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL. For Superintendents of the Poor, WM. M. MUCHMORE, JACOB C. DEY. For Coroners, REM. R. HEGEMAN, JOHN S. RYDER.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. E. P. DAY, architect, fell from a house in Twenty-third-street yesterday, and was seriously injured.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN JERSEY CITY.

A Man Attempts to Ravish his Daughter—Attempted Murder and Suicide.

An intense excitement was occasioned on Wednesday morning in Morgan-street, Jersey City, in consequence of a man named JAMES GATHREY having attempted to murder his daughter CATHARINE, 14 years of age, and then attempting to destroy his own life by cutting his throat and inflicting wounds upon his arm. GATHREY is a Scotchman, about 40 years of age, a ship carpenter by trade, and has resided in Jersey City about six weeks, having removed there about six weeks since from Williamsburgh. The girl states that her father had made several attempts to violate her person, and that she recently caused his arrest in Williamsburgh for that offence.

CATHARINE states, that on Sunday last her father induced her to accompany him to New-York under the pretext of visiting an ice-cream saloon, but instead of that he took her to a house of bad repute and again attempted to violate her person, but she raised an outcry, and finally succeeded in escaping from the house.

Yesterday morning, while engaged in building a fire, GATHREY approached his daughter and throwing her upon the floor, attempted to accomplish his purpose, when her screams attracted the attention of her mother, who was in an upper room, and upon entering he desisted. Shortly afterwards, as CATHARINE was adjusting her hair before a looking-glass, GATHREY rushed upon and struck her a heavy blow on the back of the head with the head of a hatchet, inflicting a deep but not dangerous wound. GATHREY then ran up stairs and his wife gave an alarm, but the people who gathered around were afraid to attempt his arrest. Word was sent to the Station-house, when Chief of Police MARINUS, accompanied by Coroner GAFFNEY proceeded to the house. GATHREY was discovered sitting at the head of the stairs all covered with blood, which was flowing profusely from a wound in his throat and two wounds in his arm, which had been inflicted with a razor and a small knife, which were subsequently discovered secreted between the plastering and clapboards. Drs. MORRIS and REEVES were called in, and dressed the wounds. The gash on the neck was some five inches in length, and the windpipe was nearly severed. The injuries will undoubtedly cause his death. The girl was taken to the house of Mr. S. EDLESTEIN, near by, and received proper attention She sustained a scalp wound some two inches in length, but the skull did not appear to be fractured. A large number of people gathered around the house, and upon the facts becoming known, much indignation was manifested, and some of the women proposed to lynch GATHREY on the spot. This proposition would probably have been carried out had there not been several officers present. GATHREY subsequently inquired if his daughter was dead, and on being informed that she was not, he replied that he was sorry. Officer CHAZOTTE was detailed to keep a watch over the injured man, to prevent him from doing further injury to himself.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD, OF BROOKLYN, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA.

A somewhat amusing game of ball was played between the above Clubs, Wednesday last, on the grounds of the Eckfords, at Greenpoint. Owing to the prospect of rain but four of the Union first nine were on the ground, and they were compelled to call on five of their "muffins" for assistance. As might be expected, the muffy play predominated among the Unions, some of the points played by the substitutes elicited general laughter and applause. The following is the score:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Manolt, 1. f	2	5	Abrams, 2d b	1	1
J. Grum, p	1	6	Parker, c	3	0
Beach, c	1	4	Balcom, l. f	2	1
Mills, 2d b	1	5	Gifford, p	1	1
Campbell, 1st b	3	4	Frisbie, c. f	1	1
Geo. Grum, 3d b	1	5	Albro, 1st b	2	0
Jno. Snyder, c. f	4	3	Todd, 3d b	1	1
Josh. Snyder, short	1	4	Stearns, short	2	0
W. Brown, r. f	1	5	Milliken, 2d b	2	0
Total	41		Total	5	

Relief for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, since the last report:

Wm. Potter	$1 00	E. Weston, Oliphant, Penn	1 00
Broadway Tabernacle Church	181 70	Members, 2d Presbyterian Church, N. J.	35 00